The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5883.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1870.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WAR.

The French Repulsed in a Serious Affair at Saarbrucken.

Count Von Bismarck Takes the Field at the Head of his Regiment.

Bets Offered in London that Prussia's Army Enters Paris in a Fortnight.

A French Story---General Sheridan Anxious to Serve Against Prussia.

German Feeling Against England Growing in Intensity.

THE SECRET TREATY---BENEDITTI EXPLAINS

Bismarck, He Says, Dictated the Text and He Wrote it Down.

England to Solicit Russian Aid to Protect Belgium.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

Important News—The French Make an Attack and are Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 30, via LONDON, July 31—12½ A. M.—This morning the French attacked Saarbrücken in largely superior force, but were vigorously repulsed.

Positions Occupied by the French Army—An English Officer Killed in a Skirmish—Bismarck Takes the Field—Belgium's Army—Other War Items.

LONDON, July 31.—The French Army is placed as follows:

First Corps, Marshal MCMAHON, at Strasbourg.
Second Corps, Gen. FROSSARD, at St. Avold.
Third Corps, Marshal BAZAINE, at Metz.
Fourth Corps, Gen. Count LADMIRAULT, at Thionville.
Fifth Corps, Gen. DE FAILLY, at Bitsche.
Sixth Corps, Marshal CANROBERT, at Chalons.
Seventh Corps, Gen. DOUAY, at Belport.
Eighth Corps, General BOURBAKY, at the Army Head-quarters.

WINDSLOW, an English officer in the Baden service, was killed in the skirmish at Niederbronn. There is great activity in the defence of Antwerp. Count VON BISMARCK takes the field at the head of his regiment of Cuirassiers, leaving Herr THILE in charge of the Foreign Office. Belgium has one hundred thousand men in position. The English home force is now only sixty thousand men. The South German States announce their adhesion to the Geneva Convention, so far as relates to ambulances, &c.

PARIS, July 30.—Capt. SOULTZ, the inventor of the *Mitrailleuse*, has gone to the army to inspect the working of the weapon. The Government has resolved to form six new battalions of the National Guard of the Seine. The entire Guard are to receive new guns.

French Reports of the Prussian Strength—The Roman Question—General Notes—The Baltic Fleet at Copenhagen.

PARIS, July 30.—The French journals this morning say that the Prussians have 300,000 men at Treves; 100,000 in the Black Forest; 200,000 near Mayence; 100,000 in Schleswig and 80,000 near Berlin. The triangle between Treves, Mayence and the river Lauter is well filled with soldiers. M. BANNEVILLE has left Rome on a furlough. It is believed that the French troops now in Rome will all be in France by the 10th of August. The Emperor's reception at Metz was very enthusiastic. Martial law has been declared in the French towns near the Rhine border. The *Journal Officiel* this morning denies the story which recently originated in Germany, to the effect that 100 French soldiers had invaded Luxembourg. French Senator GEIGER, who is the owner of large factories near Saarlouis, has been expelled from Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The French Baltic fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Benedetti's Explanation of the Secret Treaty—It was Distated by Bismarck—Ollivier Confirms the Story—The Government Policy Toward Rome.

PARIS, July 30.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes Count BENEDETTI's explanation of the secret treaty affair. It is well known that Count VON BISMARCK made France an offer, both before and after the war with Austria. The substance of this offer was that France should take Belgium as compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The Emperor in all cases declined the proposition. The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded, Count VON BISMARCK again betrayed his desire to "restore the equilibrium," and made several proposals looking to combinations affecting the integrity of States bordering on France. During one of these conversations Count VON BISMARCK dictated to Count BENEDETTI this secret treaty project, which has just been made public, which Count VON BISMARCK has kept ever since. This accounts for the hand-writing. Count BENEDETTI gave notice of the contents of the proposed treaty to the Emperor's Government at the time, but the proposition was promptly rejected. Count BENEDETTI adds that the King of Prussia was not favorable to Count VON BISMARCK's plans. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the Prime Minister, had an interview yesterday with the principal editors of Paris, during which he explained the position of the Government on several questions relating to Prussia. He gave the same explanation of the secret treaty project that Count BENEDETTI had previously given. Relative to the measures taken by the Cabinet some time ago to effect a general disarmament, he said those efforts were merely intermediary to those of the Earl of CLARENDON for a like purpose. Count VON BISMARCK replied to the Earl of CLARENDON that King WILLIAM refused absolutely to disarm. M. OLLIVIER said he gave the honor of his name and that of his colleagues that no offer was made Prussia other than that made by the Earl of CLARENDON. On the Rome question M. OLLIVIER said:

> "It has seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome; equitable because Italy kept her promises, and useful because keeping our promises unites us more closely with Italy and Austria."

Explanations on the Treaty Question Unsatisfactory to England—Russia to be Called in to Protect Belgium.

LONDON, July 30.—In view of the public sentiment in England, occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty, the Government will address a communication to the Governments of France and Prussia, declaring that their explanations of the secret treaty are unsatisfactory. From the orders recently issued from the War Office, it is believed that it is intended to ask Russia to join England in placing an army in Belgium, for the protection of that country.

Increasing Indignation in Prussia at England's Policy—The British Minister at Berlin "Avoids" Discussion.

BERLIN, July 30.—The feeling against England is still most intense, and seems to be shared by the people of all classes. The Press, this morning, is unsparing in its attacks, and one of the journals says: "England evidently wants another *Alabama* question." It is officially stated that Lord LOFTUS, the British Ambassador, has gone to Potsdam, probably to escape the discussions upon neutrality preserved by England in a very extraordinary fashion.

LONDON, July 30.—The noted correspondent "Historicus," writes to the *Times*, this morning, justifying the attitude taken by England on the question between France and Prussia.

A Ridiculous Story in Reference to Gen. Sheridan—Contradictory War Reports Received in London—Irish Sympathy for France.

LONDON, July 30.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Dr. EVANS, an American resident of Paris, has been authorized to reject the offer of Gen. P. A. SHERIDAN, and other Americans, who were said to have been anxious to serve against Prussia. The French wanted Gen. SHERIDAN authorized to go as a professional spectator merely, but this, too, has been rejected by the Government. There are many rumors afloat touching the movements of troops in France and Germany, but none of them can be traced. The French and German accounts of the events that have already transpired are utterly irreconcilable. Bets are freely offered here that the Prussian Army will be in Paris in a fortnight. The Catholic clergy of Limerick are preparing for a grand demonstration in favor of France on Sunday, the 31st inst. It is probable the Government will take measures to prevent the movement. The bullion circulars issued today report that silver, after a spasmodic rise, is now without buyers.

LONDON, July 30—Evening.—The proposed Gallican demonstration at Limerick to-morrow has been forbidden by the authoritses. The Birmingham *Gazette* hints that Irish affection for the French Emperor is nourished by French gold.

German Mass-Meeting at Cologne—Greetings of Fatherland to America—Excitement in Frankfort.

BERLIN, July 30.—At a mass-meeting held at Cologne today, an address was adopted to the King of Prussia, Germany and the German-Americans, and especially those of St. Louis, expressive of thanks for their aid in this impious war. The address rejoices in the preservation of love of the fatherland by the Germans in the land great for its deeds; for the life of WASHINGTON, and the death of LINCOLN. The address, which has occasioned great enthusiasm, concludes as follows:

> "You are still one with the fatherland. Awaken your enthusiasm against Cæsarism, which has extended to Mexico; which protects the band of revolution, and which drenches the glorious Rhineland with blood. For such love and encouragement we extend our hands. Vive, Germany, our common mother! Vive, America, bright daughter of Liberty!"

FRANKFORT, July 30—Evening.—The city has been excited today with rumors, the most important of which is one of a federal execution upon the citizens. United States bonds were greatly affected by this report. They opened buoyant under the influence of favorable news from Sarbrücken, but fell to 76⅞ at the close, on the report above given.

Austria and Italy—Neutrality Being Compromised—Efforts in Spain to Effect a French Alliance.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria consults Italy on the attitude to be preserved. She is said to contemplate giving notice to the Pope that the Concordat shall no longer be considered binding. The Vienna journals complain that the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse compromise Austrian neutrality by their intrigues, and say the former should recall his Legion. There is nothing new from the frontier of Germany.

LONDON, July 30.—It is reported, on the best authority, that the recent French mission to Vienna was a complete success. Austria will not take umbrage at the presence of Italians in Rome, and will remain in accord with Italy.

ROME, July 30.—Gen. KAUSLER, of the War Department, proposes the fortification of the city.

The Pope's Chaplain has gone to Paris to receive the Canadian defenders of the Pope.

MADRID, July 30.—While it is denied that France has asked Spain to form a treaty of alliance, it is said that Señor OLOZAGA has already committed himself to the project, and urged its propriety here.

Prussian Patriotism—A Movement of French Cavalry—The Shipping—Another Wreck on the Prussian Coast.

BERLIN, July 30.—Every able bodied Prussian between twenty and thirty years of age is now in the ranks. A party of French cavalry passed the frontier at Perl yesterday, but soon returned without accomplishing anything.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Daily News* of this morning reports the safe arrival of the North German steamer *Silesia* at Leith, last evening. The *Silesia* left New-York on the 19th inst. The brig *Veracity* was recently lost off the mouth of the Elbe, on account of the removal of the lights and buoys by the Government authorities. The steamer *Artemis*, belonging to Hull and laden with flax, is detained at Memel by the Prussians. The pretext is unknown.

London Dispatches—Proposed Movements of the Prussian Forces—The French Army at Metz—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 30.—It is now thought the Prussian Army proposes to cross the Rhine from Baden into France near Hüningen, two miles below Basel. There is much activity in German military circles today. Today the Emperor assumed the Commandership-in-Chief of the army. He has been hard at work today with Gen. LE BOEUF arranging necessary details. The Prince Imperial visited the camps today and was received with great enthusiasm. The health of the army is perfect. There has been no serious engagement yet. The rumors to the contrary are false. The French Press, regardless of politics, praise the Emperor's address to the people. Prices of breadstuffs and other articles at Paris are nearly the same now as on the eve of the Austro-Prussian war.

French Army Contracts in St. Louis—Large Purchases of Hay.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—An order was received today by a prominent mercantile firm, from the French authorities, to purchase 50,000 tons of hay for the French army.

German Steamers in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Four North-German vessels are at this port.

LOCAL REPORTS.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Union, from Bremen—What Her Officers and Passengers Say of the Warlike Situation.

The steam-ship *Union*, of the Bremen line, from Bremen July 16, arrived at this port yesterday with 710 immigrants—probably the last that will be brought by the German steamers for some time. Early in the morning the steamer was made fast to her wharf at the Bremen dock in Hoboken, and soon after a reporter from the TIMES visited her for the purpose of obtaining such information as had "slipped the cable," and would not be likely to be sent across the ocean on the wire or in newspapers.

From the officers, it was ascertained that the fact of the declaration of war was known at Bremen on the 14th ult. There was the wildest enthusiasm in the city as soon as the fact was made known, and all classes united in patriotic demonstrations. No meetings were held, nor were resolutions offered and adopted, but the populace, seemingly with one accord, pressed forward to volunteer their services, and hung forth from their houses the flags and other emblems of the North German Confederation. The City of Bremen was wild with excitement to the last moment, and even workmen—laborers—who had served their time in the army, and men therefore exempt, volunteered to assist in the work upon the fortifications of Bremen. Having been fully awakened by the declaration of war, the populace were anxious for the fight to commence.

As before stated, the *Union* brought 710 steerage passengers. These emigrants had, for the most part, gathered in Bremen before the declaration of war, preparatory to taking passage on the *Union*. As soon as the first announcement was made, those who wished to return to their homes could not do so because the railroads were occupied in transporting men and munitions of war. Some of the cabin passengers left the ship, fearful of being captured by the French cruisers, but all of the steerage passengers remained, though if many of them could have gone back to the interior they would have done so.

It was noticeable that the principal steerage passengers brought by the *Union* yesterday were women and children and decrepid men. Few able-bodied men were in the collection, and this can be accounted for, doubtless, from the fact that when they prepared to leave their homes, war was so imminent that none but those not liable to service were permitted to go. The immigrants with whom our reporter conversed were all full of enthusiasm in the cause of Germany, and were, of course, sure that she would win.

The *Union* left in Bremen the steam-ships *Deutchland*, *Rhine*, *Donau*, *Ohio*, and *Hansa*, which are effectually blockaded in the Weser by the sinking of hulks in the channel by order of the Prussian Government. Indeed, had not the *Union* left as she did, she too would have been blockaded, for within half an hour after she left her wharf in Bremen-haven came the news that the French fleet had left Cherbourg to blockade the Weser, Elbe, Ems, and Yahde. Bremen is some forty miles from the mouth of the Weser, and as the *Union* passed the outlet of the river, she saw the Prussian iron-clad fleet—consisting of the flag-ship *King William*, the *Crown Prince*, *Frederick Carl*, *Prince Adelbert* and the *Yahde*—commanded by Prince ADELBERT as Admiral. The *Union* had sufficient warning of the pendency of the war before she started, and her commander exercised due caution in navigating his vessel to keep clear of the French cruisers. He steamed through the north passage, avoided Southampton, and when he got well to sea had a red stripe painted on the smoke-stack of his vessel—in imitation of the WILLIAMS & GUION line of steamers. When he saw a suspicious steamer he kept away from her. Off Montauk Point he saw a steamer, schooner-rigged, standing toward him, showing no flag. The Captain of the *Union* suspected mischief and changed his course, as the stranger was bearing directly across his bow, and ran away from her.

The ports in the German Ocean are Bremen, on the Weser; Hamburg, on the Elbe; Emden, on the Ems, and Williamshaven, (the naval station,) on the Yahde. The officers and crew of the *Union* will be detained here until the North German Lloyds determine what disposition to make of their ships. The officers do not seem to favor the idea of being kept away from their families and Fatherland, but will be obliged to submit.

Gen. Sigel's Views on the Movements of the French Fleet.

The following are the views entertained by Gen. FRANZ SIGEL on the movements of the French fleet in the present European war:

> "As far as an expedition of the French fleet is concerned, it is very questionable whether such an expedition will be undertaken at all in strength and as a great diversion. One must not forget that the decisive battle must be fought on the Rhine, and that a battle won by the German Army against the French will neutralize every isolated undertaking. Another circumstance is, that a French army corps sent on an expedition with the French fleet are not to be brought into immediate connection with the French Army on the Rhine, because the right flank of the German Army is protected by the Netherlands, and that therefore, a diversion can be made only from the North Sea or Baltic Sea. And here it is again beyond doubt that the French will not undertake a landing on an extensive scale from the Baltic Sea, for the following reasons: First, an expedition around Jutland requires more time, and aggravates and prolongs the communication with the French coast. Second, the coast of the Baltic Sea is defended by formidable positions, batteries and fortresses—Stralsund, Stettin, &c. The only vulnerable coast would be that from Lubeck via Wismar to Rostock. Third, in case of interference by England or Russia, or by both Powers, not only the French army corps on that expedition, but also the French transport flotilla would be in danger of being cut off and destroyed. If, therefore, a diversion is intended, it will be directed either from the North Sea against the area west of the Elbe River, in order to affect Hanover, and to give room to the Danes; or it will be directed against Schleswig, in order to conquer, together with the Danes, the country between the Elbe and Weser Rivers, and to threaten Berlin."

French Patriotic Aid Society.

The following is a list of prominent subscriptions thus far made among the French of this City for the aid of wounded French soldiers, and for the support of widows and orphans of French soldiers, during the present European war:

Victor Place	$100	J. Rifflard and son	$100
L. Marcotte & Co.	500	E. Cazade	100
E. Caylus	100	Ad. Lemoyne	100
Gustave Reynaud	100	E. Lentilhon	100
F. Aston	100	F. Cousinery	100
C. Aston	100	Joseph Thoron	100
Elias Durand and son, Annapolis, Md.	100	H. A. Vatable and son	100
		L. de Comeau	100
A widow lady	100	H. Hennequin & Co.	100
Ch. Jolly and son	100	A. Gentil	100
A. Noel	100	C. Morlot & Co.	50
A. Saurel	100	J. Odin	50
Eug. Pottier	10	Mme. Pinchon and son	50
O. Po, Broadway	100		
L. Peugnet	100	Ch. Lassalle	200
Total			$3,150

Eighth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Eighth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society met at No. 100 Prince-street, last evening, Mr. BENO SPEYER presiding. A committee was appointed to raise funds in aid of German wounded soldiers, and for the support of widows and orphans of German soldiers, during the present European war. The Committee is composed of Messrs. Ferd. Wedemeyer, Albert Carel, Dr. Fr. Bode, Dr. B. Ruppe, Casper Stock, Beno Speyer, Otto Drescher, Henry Doerr, D. Baeren, Wm. Carel. It was resolved to hold regular meetings every Tuesday evening hereafter.

The Gold Market.

The Gold market was not disturbed by any exciting rumors yesterday. The price opened at 120¼, advanced to 121, and closed at 3 o'clock at 120¾, advancing subsequently to 121. The fluctuations for the week are shown by the following table:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, July 25	120¼	121⅛	120⅛	120⅞
Tuesday, July 26	121⅛	121⅝	120⅞	121⅜
Wednesday, July 27	121⅜	122	121	121⅜
Thursday, July 28	121⅜	122	121⅝	121¾
Friday, July 29	121½	121¾	120⅝	120⅝
Saturday, July 30	120¼	121	120¼	121

Kerosene Explosion at Hudson, N. Y.

From the Hudson Register, July 29.

A young woman named IDA TEALE, aged about eighteen years, residing in the family of Dr. E. REED, of Spencertown, in this county, was most shockingly burned on Tuesday afternoon by the explosion of a tin can containing kerosene oil. The circumstances attending this explosion should be particularly noted. The young girl, in passing through the kitchen with an ordinary tin gallon can containing only a small quantity of oil—the can having a metal cover or stopple screwed down tight on the top, but without any cap or plug in the end of the spout—stopped a moment at the stove, in which was a coal fire, took off the cover of the stove to look at the fire, when instantly, without coming in contact with the stove, the can exploded with the report of a small cannon, enveloping her in flames and setting the room on fire. With the most heartrending screams she rushed up-stairs to her apartment, and commenced trying to envelop herself with various light cotton materials, the whole room of course being in flames. Several persons passing the house at the moment rushed in and fortunately succeeded in subduing the flames, not however until the poor girl was shockingly burned.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

At 9 o'clock last night, as the Albany express train was passing the Spuyten Duyvil Creek Bridge, one of the passengers, supposed to be WM. MORRISON from a handkerchief found on his person, put his head out of a window and was struck by one of the braces, causing instant death. The body was sent to the Morgue.

RACING AT THE BRANCH

Inauguration of the New Monmouth Park Race-Course.

A Brilliant Show on and About the Track.

Harvest of the "Rascally Hackmen."

Three Capital Races, and Good Time.

From Our Special Correspondents.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 30, 1870.

The attendance at the inaugural meeting of the Long Branch races, yesterday was not as large as it might have been, or as the indefatigable ringing of the Tammany advertising bell through our streets on Friday led people to expect that it would be. Perhaps the fact that the "Tweed Purse," which formed a conspicuous feature of this novel mode of advertising horse-races, is not to be staked until the last day of the races, may have been one cause of the thin attendance of the opening day. Perhaps, also, the announcement that GEN. GRANT had signified his intention of not patronizing these races with his presence may have had something to do with it. Whatever may have been the cause, there was not the rush to Long Branch yesterday that was generally anticipated, and the admission to the Monmouth Park Race-course did not probably number 4,000 all told. The race-course is located about three miles in land from the watering-place, (the Long Branch hack-drivers call it four miles,) over a very dusty road; and, by a rascally combination among the Jehus, who are subject to no legal restrictions in New-Jersey, the extraordinary price of $20 was demanded yesterday for a carriage to the track and return. The rapacity of the Jersey hackmen, however, overshot itself, and they will probably have very little to do the remaining days of the races, as the railroad men are determined to block their game the coming week, by running trains of cars each racing day from the Branch to the track every half-hour from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. "Monmouth Park," which is now first opened to the sporting world, contains an excellent track, and it was in excellent order for the opening-day. The grand stand for spectators is probably the largest of any race-course in the United States. It is said to be capable of seating 6,000 people. It is surmounted by a Mansard roof, and presents a highly-ornamental appearance. The northern half is devoted to ladies accompanied by gentlemen, and was much more fully occupied yesterday than the southern half, allotted to the male solus. The latter portion, together with the ground in front of the stand, and the spacious bar-room underneath, appeared to be patronized mainly by professional sports. New-York was well represented in this respect, officially and otherwise, and Tammany politicians were as plentiful as they are on the eve of an election around the precincts of the City Hall. Among those present who represent the Metropolis officially, we noticed Fire Commissioners Hitchman, Hennessey and Galway, Chamberlain James M. Sweeny, Judge Barnard, Judge Curtis, Judge Birdsall, Alderman Hughes, Alderman Jerome, Tax Commissioner Creamer, Senators Genet and Bradley, Representatives Flanagan and Owen Murphy, Congressman John Morrissey, and last not least, the chief owner and proprietor of the City, Fisk, Jr. The latter drove his gorgeous six-in-hand turn-out, and was accompanied by his two inimitable blondes. Among other prominent personages on the grand stand were Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Leonard Jerome, Lester Wallack, John Brougham, Edwin Adams, O. N. Cutler, Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey; Henry Clews, Henry Abbott, of New-Brunswick, and others. Police Commissioner BOSWORTH was at the Metropolitan Hotel, but, like Gen. GRANT, kept away from the races. There were, perhaps, a hundred carriages on the ground, comprising some elegant equipages, the most elegant of which was that of Dr. HELMBOLD, which excelled FISK's establishment by as much as uniform bays excel alternate bays and grays. Philadelphia, it was remarked, was almost entirely unrepresented at Monmouth Park, which was attributed to the fact that the races were not duly advertised in the Quaker City. They probably had no Tammany bell to ring there. But despite the absence of the fair Quakeresses there was a bright galaxy of beauty on the grand stand and in the carriages that lined the southern quarter of the race-course. Excellent order was preserved on all parts of the grounds during the day, and altogether the racing season at Long Branch may be said to have had a highly creditable though not a crowded opening.

Detailed Report of the Racing—Fine Sport and Good Time.

A more gloriously delightful day for the thorough enjoyment of the exciting contests of the turf, so happily termed "the sport of kings," could not have been desired than was yesterday, dedicated to the inauguration of the magnificent Monmouth Park Race-course, an institution of pleasurable, social and public enjoyment, for which Long Branch, New-Jersey, and in a still larger degree, New-York itself, is indebted to the enterprise, liberality, and indomitable perseverance of one single individual, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN. For years the want of a race-course has been experienced at the rapidly-increasing sea-side resort of Long Branch, whose myriads of fashionable visitors unanimously expressed their conviction that to make it the most attractive and delightful of watering-places, a race-course and racing, properly and decorously managed, was the only desideratum. Although this truth was acknowledged by every one, yet it was not until Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN took the matter into his own hands, and making it his individual enterprise, selected and purchased, after mature consideration, and taking the advice of experienced turfmen, a tract of land, admirably adapted for a race-course, about three miles from the village of Long Branch, and on the direct line of the New-York and Philadelphia Railroads. Engineers and surveyors were at once set to work, and the result of their labors was visible, yesterday, in the inauguration of the finest, fastest, and safest race-course that America can boast the possession of. His object accomplished—the formation and construction of a race-track unsurpassed on the continent—Mr. CHAMBERLIN resigned the direct control and management into the hands of an association of gentlemen of great wealth and high social position, whose active direct interest in the enterprise was guaranteed by their pecuniary investments in its stock, and whose influence and excellent business qualifications were calculated to secure its success. Still, Mr. CHAMBERLIN's continuous personal labors were directed to make the inaugural meeting a brilliant success, and the splendid results of yesterday's proceedings must have been deeply gratifying to that gentleman. It is true that many things remain to be accomplished before perfection can be secured in the management, but the public may rely on the assurance that every effort will be used by the Executive to attain that result. As an instance of this we may state the following: The hackdrivers of Long Branch, conscious of the possession of a monopoly of the conveyance business to the course, charged the most outrageous and exorbitant prices for coaches and carriages from the village to the track, the tariff running as high as $20 to $25 for a drive of less than three miles. Yesterday there was no redress, for the rascally hackmen were masters of the situation, and visitors were obliged to submit to the gross imposition. But Mr. CHAMBERLIN has been found equal to the emergency, and with the active co-operation of Mr. JAMES FISK, (who has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure safe, pleasant and unequaled accommodations to New-York visitors, both by water and rail, on every day of the meeting this week trains of carriages will run from the Long Branch Depot to the gates of the course every thirty minutes, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., so that there will be no necessity for the employment of the services of the Shylock Jehus of the cabs, who will find, like Othello, "their occupation gone," both at this and future meetings.

Of the admirable construction of the course, with its eighty feet in width, ample enough to start the largest field of horses; the elegant and artistic architecture of the spacious grand stand and the beautiful scenery spread out in panoramic view before the visitors, we have already spoken, and to the more congenial task of reviewing the racing, we will now address ourselves. The hurdle-race brought out three old campaigners: *Bohannon*, *Oysterman* and *Lobelia*, and the comparatively recent débutante, *Morris*, a son of *Lexington* and *Margaret Morris*. It proved a most exciting race, and resulted in the old mare *Lobelia* being returned the winner. ALLOWAY, we thought, did not ride *Oysterman* in his customary fine style, for he seemed to make two much use of him for the first mile, being too anxious about the leading horse *Morris* to notice his more dangerous opponent, *Lobelia*. In the hands of a patient and skillful rider like HUGH GAFFNEY, *Morris* would probably have been returned the winner, and whenever that clever hurdle-race jockey is seen in the saddle, *Morris* will be especially formidable.

For the second race, the Continental Hotel Stakes, mile heats, for three-year olds, carrying 100 pounds, seven horses started, among which three of them had, in their two-year old career, shown wonderful racing form and great promise. These were *Enquirer* and *Lynchburg*, both sons of imported *Leamington*, and *Maggie B. B.*, a daughter of imported *Australian*, the son of perhaps the greatest race-horse that ever trod the English turf. Of the other four, *Haric* and *Susan Ann* were dark ones, and neither PENNOCK's nor COAT's unnamed colts had ever won a race. It speaks highly and favorably of the sound judgment of Mr. CAMERON, of Staten Island, who selected, purchased and improved the great English race-horse, and judging from the running of his stock, the still greater racing sire, *Leamington*, that all his progeny display in the highest degree the qualities of speed and endurance, and all of them have been winners. In the race in question *Lynchburg*, who won the first heat, and then suddenly and unfortunately finished his racing career by breaking his shoulder bone in the second heat, just after starting, and *Enquirer*, who won the race on a canter, were both sons of his. The accident to *Lynchburg* was more particularly to be regretted, for he was a most promising race-horse, and belonged to an old and not opulent turfman, whose fortune on the race-courses has not been the most successful. With the generous sympathetic instincts of a true turfman, Mr. R. W. CAMERON (who has proved himself to be the most liberal and enterprising importer of thorough bred English stock to improve our native racing blood, (and, we regret to add, *par parentheses*, also the most unfortunate,) promptly commenced a subscription to alleviate, for it could not recompense, the loss of his horse to the veteran turfman. Mr. John Morrissey headed the list with the liberal donation of $250; Mr. Cameron, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Travers, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Withers, Mr. O'Fallon, and numerous other prominent turfmen subscribed their $100 each, and the list quickly reached a total of $2,000. Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLIN was then approached and asked to contribute, and unhesitatingly he put down Monmouth Park for $1,000, and there is no doubt the total sum realized will reach $5,000. Never was an important appeal of practical sympathy more liberally and nobly responded to, and it is with feelings of peculiar gratification that we record this action, so honorable to all concerned. Of the merits of the race itself, it is unnecessary to speak, for *Enquirer* won it with perfect ease in the two last heats, and showed himself such a grand race-horse that *Kingfisher* will have to look sharply after his Jerome Park and Saratoga laurels in the Robbins Stake, to prevent this promising son of *Leamington* snatching them from him. Gen. BUFORD, who owns the winner, was very sanguine of his winning, so much so that it is said that after he had lost the first heat he prepared the telegraphic dispatch for Midway, Ky., announcing his victory in the two succeeding heats. *Maggie B. B.* disappointed her party, but they had not calculated on Col. TOM. PATTERSON getting *Enquirer* so fit for a heat race since he got him at Saratoga, after the General there dissolved connection with his trainer, NEIL COYNE. But no man knows better how to train and prepare a race-horse than Col. PATTERSON, and the grand condition in which he brought *Enquirer* to the post reflected the highest credit on his skill.

The event of the day, the Monmouth Stakes, two miles and a half, had three contestants—*Helmbold*, the double victor of the Westchester and Saratoga Cups, *Invercauld* and *Glenelg*. The race was regarded as a foregone conclusion, for in one pool the *Helmbold* backer paid $5,500 for him, against $1,000 for *Invercauld* and $350 for *Glenelg*. The despised son of *Citadel* and *Bapta*, however, made the partisans of the favorite tremble for their money when they saw him, after getting off badly behind the others, cut down *Invercauld* before they had gone a mile, and on the last quarter challenged *Helmbold* so resolutely that, for the first time in his season's career, his rider had to use both whip and spur to rouse him to renewed speed, and enable him to draw away from Mr. BELMONT's horse. Many a betting man drew an easier breath when they saw the famous horse, named after the equally famous Broadway chemist, pass under the string in advance of his formidable foe.

Taken altogether, a better day's racing has not been witnessed in this country. The combination of heat races with dashes is certain to become popular and appreciated in this country, and the Long Branch Association, in thus departing from the routine of Jerome Park and Saratoga, which notoriously ignores, in this respect, the public taste in racing matters, has entitled itself to the warm and practical support of the community. The increased daily experience of the Executive in the minutiæ of management will lead to the increased comfort and enjoyment of the visitors during the remainder of the meeting.

The hurdle-race for a purse of $1,000, of which the second and third horses got $200 and $100 respectively, had four starters; the distance being two miles over eight hurdles, and welter weights carried. The runners were *Oysterman*, *Lobelia*, *Morris* and *Bohannon*. The former was the favorite in the pools, being backed against the field the night before, but before the race the friends of *Lobelia* came to her rescue, and in some pools she had the call of Col. MCDANIELS' horse. *Bohannon*, in consequence of her owner not being in the saddle, was sold low, and *Morris* went for a trifle only. The latter took the lead over the first hurdle, *Oysterman*, *Lobelia* and *Bohannon* following in the order named. At the second hurdle *Morris* was three lengths ahead as he took it beautifully, ALLOWAY coming on to *Oysterman's* neck as he went over. At the third hurdle, *Morris* had opened a gap of six lengths, his rider making too much use of him; *Oysterman* still second, *Lobelia* third, and *Bohannon* last. *Morris* was still four lengths before *Oysterman* at the fourth hurdle half way up the homestretch, and was half as far before *Bohannon*, who had run into second place, as the horses went under the string; *Lobelia* third, and *Oysterman* last. *Bohannon* gained rapidly on the leader, and was at *Morris'* saddle-girths as they went over the fifth hurdle, *Lobelia* being equally as close to *Bohannon*. Shaking off *Bohannon*, *Morris* opened a gap of two lengths before him, at the sixth hurdle, *Lobelia* and *Oysterman* third and fourth. They took the seventh jump in the same order, and then the four horses closed up together, and a pretty contest commenced. The last hurdle was half way up the homestretch, and *Lobelia*, singling herself from the quartette, took it a length before *Bohannon*, with *Oysterman* third and *Morris* last. A splendid race home ensued between *Lobelia* and *Bohannon*, but the old mare retained her advantage to the finish and won the race by half a length; *Oysterman* third, and *Morris*, pumped out by bad riding, last. Time—3:57.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle-race—For all ages; purse $1,000, welter weights, eight hurdles; two miles, of which $200 to second and $100 to third horse.

Jas. Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, Bonnie Scotland, Capitola, 143 pounds	1
C. F. Elwes' b. g. Bohannon, aged, Simon Kenton, Boston, 143 pounds	2
McDaniels & Alloway's b. h. Oysterman, Jr., aged, Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 146 pounds	3
Elliott Gray's b. h. Morris, aged, Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 146 pounds	4

Time—3:57.

The Continental Hotel Stakes was a race for three-year olds, mile heats, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added by Mr. W. G. BORROWS, the proprietor of the Continental Hotel. There were twenty-seven entries, of which the following seven ran: *Enquirer*, *Lynchbarg*, *Maggie B. B.*, *Susan Ann*, *Haric*, PENNOCK'S colt by *Norton*, and COAT'S colt by *Doneraile*. The pool-betting was $800 for *Enquirer*, $500 each for *Lynchburg* and *Maggie B. B.*, and $105 for the field.

FIRST HEAT.—The *Doneraile* colt jumped off in front when the drum was tapped, (for this old-fashioned and favorite system of starting was here adopted, in contradistinction to the English flag system, which the authorities at Jerome Park and Saratoga persist in adopting,) and with *Maggie B. B.* and *Lynchberg* cut out the running to the quarter-pole, *Enquirer* lying fifth, and evidently not going for the heat. At the half-mile pole the *Doneraile* colt had opened a gap of three lengths before *Maggie*, *Lynchbury* at the latter's quarters, and *Haric* next. The *Doneraile* colt retained his lead to the homestretch turn, where *Maggie B. B.* fell back, and *Lynchburg* became second. The latter made his effort to collar *Doneraile* half way up, and after a most exciting finish, which many thought was a dead heat, *Lynchburg* was declared the winner by a neck. Time—1:47.

SECOND HEAT.—Pool-betting—*Enquirer* $450, *Lynchburg* $300, *Maggie* $225, field $35. *Haric* took the lead, but was quickly passed by *Enquirer*, who led half a length to the quarter, where *Haric* again got to his head, and the pair ran locked to the half-mile pole, *Maggie* being third. On the lower end, *Enquirer* drew gradually in front, and won the heat on a canter from *Maggie B. B.* by a length and a half, the latter two lengths before *Susan Ann*. Time—1:49. Just after starting, and before they had gone 150 yards, *Lynchburg*, who was in the rear, his jockey being under orders not to go for the heat, changed his leg, and slipping first on the off, and then on the near side, on the yielding soil of the track, broke his shoulder-bone, and stopped immediately, his racing career thus suddenly extinguished when in its brightest promise. There was a universal feeling of regret among the vast assemblage at this unexpected catastrophe.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting. *Enquirer* made the running throughout with the *Doneraile* colt second, *Susan Ann* third, and *Maggie* fourth. PENNOCK'S colt drawn. They ran thus until they entered the stretch, where *Maggie B. B.*, passing her horses, made her effort to capture *Enquirer*, but failing, was beaten a length; *Haric* third. Time—1:51¾.

SECOND RACE.—Continental Hotel Stakes.—For three-year olds; subscription $50, play or pay; mile heats; to carry 100 pounds; purse, $1,000, $200 of which to second horse; the contribution of WM. D. BORROWS, Esq., proprietor of the Continental Hotel.

A. Buford's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leamington—Lida	0	1	1
T. G. Moore's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian—Madaline	3	2	2
Jas. A. Grimstead & Co.'s b. c. Haric, by imp. Australian—Brenna	0	3	3
Carroll & Coar's, br. c. by Doneraile—Canary Bird	2	0	0
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington—Roxana	0	0	0
J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton—Rebecca T. Price, by the Colonel	0	0	dr.
Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Leamington—Neutrality	1	dis.	

Time—1:47, 1:49, 1:51¾.

The Monmouth Stakes, for all ages, two miles and a half, had twenty-one nominations and three starters—*Helmbold*, *Invercauld* and *Glenelg*. The subjoined pool shows the relative estimation in which the horses were held: *Helmbold* $5,500, *Invercauld* $1,000, *Glenelg* $350. *Helmbold*, with *Invercauld* second, and *Glenelg*, who got off badly, third, made the running for the first mile and a quarter, when *Glenelg* moved up, and passing *Invercauld*, took second place. As they went under the string the second time *Helmbold* was leading *Glenelg* three lengths, the same separating *Invercauld* from the latter. On the next half mile *Invercauld* died away to nothing and fell far behind. Coming up the homestretch, *Glenelg* challenged *Helmbold* so resolutely that he got his head in front at the distance, and the rider of the latter for the first time in his career, had to rouse him with the persuaders and catgut. The gallant chestnut gamely responded, and, drawing away, won a magnificently-contested race by two lengths; *Invercauld* beaten off. Time—4:33¾, which is at the rate of a fraction over 1:49¾ to the mile; very good time on a new course.

THIRD RACE.—Monmouth Stakes, for all ages; subscription $50, play or pay; two and a half miles; purse, $1,500, of which $350 to second horse, $150 to third horse.

Wm. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, by Australian—Lavender, 4 years	1
A. Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel—imp. Bapta, 4 years	2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans—imp. Eleanor, 4 years	3

Time—4:33¾.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Assassin Still Undetected—The Feeling in the City Yesterday—Sifting the Possibilities—Exposure of the "Closed Carriage" Canard—Labors and Perplexities of the Police.

It is evident that the dastardly murder of BENJAMIN NATHAN is not to be held as a day's wonder, and then allowed to be shelved away among the blood-stained records of the past. The community has been too deeply stirred by the awful crime to permit it to be the prey of dumb forgetfulness, and the public feeling is none the less deep and earnest because undemonstrative, as it certainly was yesterday. The stately mansion in Twenty-third-street, which had been the scene of the midnight tragedy, and yet contained the scarred remnants of the kindly man who had been beaten to death on his hearthstone, attracted many of the curious to gaze steadfastly upon its closed windows and silent walls, but there were no such tumultuous crowds about it as on the previous day. Within the house all was as silent, almost, as the mangled corpse awaiting the last rites of sepulture on Monday, in its icy bed in the room where death had come so swiftly and terribly. The stricken family, overwhelmed with grief, remained in the princely house, which seemed only a gorgeous tomb, but to some extent were sustained and soothed by the ministrations of kindly friends, who gathered about them as helpers in the hour of sorest trial. Yesterday, today, to-morrow, while their grief is yet fresh and their dead still with them, there was and will be greatest need of these who are proving themselves friends indeed.

But it was plain, notwithstanding the absence of its outward and more demonstrative signs, the murder yet absorbed public attention, even to the exclusion of the other exciting topic of the hour. It was the burden of conversation everywhere, and naturally there were a thousand and one rumors, each rivaling the other in absurdity, of the identity of the murderer or of the steps which had been taken to secure him. On all such occasions there are hundreds of persons continually coming forward, whose wonderful prescience is not precious, only because so plentiful. These people invariably know all about the affair, and each of them is invariably possessed of the only clew by which the assassin can be dragged from his cover. They come in shoals upon Superintendent JOURDAN, consuming his time and exhausting his patience all to no purpose. In all this wilderness of chaff there is the possibility of there being a few grains of wheat, and afraid of losing them he gives an attentive ear to every enthusiast, who believes himself freighted with priceless information. But thus far his attention has all been wasted, and as a sample of the way it is wasted the "closed carriage" story of PATRICK DEVOY is prominent. That sensation was among the earliest experiences of the efforts to unravel the murder, and was exploded while it was being propounded. There was, indeed, a carriage standing, at the time mentioned, in West Twenty-second-street, and being a landau of which there are few for public use, Superintendent JOURDAN, who was early informed of its presence, had little trouble in tracing it to its owner, and thence it was but a step to the occupants on the eventful night. They proved to be two high-bred roysterers, out upon what they seemed to regard as a mission of pleasure, and they were, consequently, easily enabled to account for themselves during the entire time covered by the homicide. They were in a fashionable brothel in the neighborhood; the carriage was waiting for them a few doors off, (as carriages very frequently do wait for such persons, a few doors off,) and they and their vehicle were dismissed as among the impossibilities of the case. But, although this incident was prominent, it was not the only one of its kind. There were scores of people crowding upon Superintendent JOURDAN all of yesterday, with stories which proved to be equally apocryphal. One man appeared early in the day, with a certainty that he knew who committed the murder. It was a very desperate character, who lived near him, and he was proceeding with great volubility to give reasons for the faith that was in him, when the Superintendent, catching at the name of the desperado, brought the self-appointed detective to a sudden halt and speedy exit, by telling him that his atrocious neighbor was arrested last week for a burglary, and has been in jail ever since. These stories are not told simply as specimens of the idle vaporings of the hour, but as warning to the public not to give credence to the preposterous rumors which are circulating in such numbers, and very many of which will find their way into print, and some of which have already done so.

The time of the officials was not entirely wasted in attention to these frivolous persons. Giving to them and to the routine business of his office the fewest possible moments, Superintendent JOURDAN was mostly occupied yesterday in directing the movements of the detectives, and in sifting and weighing the evidence they brought him. Capt. KELSO, with his detectives, PHIL. FARLEY, BENNETT, MCCORD and DUNNE, of the Central, and Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were constantly on the move, following the slight clues which had been obtained. It can only be said, generally, that while all this labor and skill has not been wasted, nothing decisive has yet been reached. Superintendent JOURDAN adheres unflinchingly to the theory of the murder published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, and is devoting his energies to the detection of one man. Certain ideas based upon medical science have been advanced, which aver that the wounds on Mr. NATHAN were not all caused by the same kind of an instrument, from which it is inferred that more than one person was engaged in the robbery and murder. Superintendent JOURDAN rejects the hypothesis without hesitation. He will not pretend to say precisely what kind of wound any particular weapon will inflict, but he does know how a burglar will act under given circumstances. Detected at his work his first impulse is to fly, without contact with any of the inmates, and if intercepted, to use just so much violence as is necessary for the attainment of his liberty and no more. It is perfectly clear that if two men were the antagonists of Mr. NATHAN he would have been mastered without being mangled or even seriously injured. The very fact that he was so horribly lacerated shows that he had but one antagonist, who may, indeed, have had two weapons, but certainly had no accomplice present in the house. Whether true or false, this theory has been accepted by Superintendent JOURDAN, and the experienced detectives having the case in charge, as the only rational basis of operations, and until upset by positive information with which it is irreconcilable, will be rigidly adhered to.

In addition to the exertions of the detectives, Mayor HALL has offered a reward of $5,000 for information which will lead to the detection of the assassin, and also $2,500 for any part of the stolen watch or either of the missing diamond studs. The wording of the proclamation is unusual and peculiar, as it engrafts upon our police system the English plan of rewards, which has been long tried and found unexcelled in practice of offering money exclusively for information or for articles which may lead to the criminal. As yet, in the present case, this document has yielded nothing of value but it has scarcely become public, and hopes are entertained that it will speedily bear good fruit. But following a murderer of whose crime there is only circumstantial evidence, is always a work of infinite pains, requiring infinite patience, and, unless some lucky accident intervenes to shorten the work, some days, probably, must elapse before there are any new developments of importance in this most lamentable tragedy. The actual work of yesterday which can be given the public consisted in carefully beating the bush from which the game had fled. It was provoking in itself and wofully unproductive in its results, as it was nothing more then rigid examinations of all persons in or about the tragical house during or immediately anterior to the night of the murder except the two sons of the deceased, all of whose information had been previously obtained. Those examined were PATRICK GOVERN, the yardman of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, who was out washing the Twenty-third-street pavement when the two sons ran out shouting "murder," and who, seeing one of them dabbled with blood, and both in their night garments, was afraid to approach them. This was all he had to tell or did tell, and the rumors floating about of the important revelations he had made were absolutely false. WILLIAM KELLY, the house-servant, a young man of good appearance, was the next person questioned by Superintendent JOURDAN, and his examination was protracted and rigid in the extreme. But he had absolutely nothing of importance to communicate. He was asleep in his room during the fateful night, and only knew of the tragedy after it was discovered by WASHINGTON NATHAN; he had not noticed any stranger or suspicious person in or about the house during the day preceding the tragedy, or indeed at any other time, and Superintendant JOURDAN, becoming convinced at last that he really knew nothing of consequence, dismissed him. His mother, Mrs. ANN KELLY, the house-keeper of the family, was the next to pass the ordeal, and it was with a like result. She had slept on the same floor with the murder and heard nothing of it, knew nothing of it, until awakened by the cries of the horrified son in the morning. The gentleman who built the house under the personal direction of Mr. NATHAN, was next interrogated, and he had the important fact to communicate that all the walls and floors had been "deadened" to prevent the transmission of sound from one room to another, and this knowledge cleared away one mystery of the case. Within such walls, and to such a floor, a large heavy man like Mr. NATHAN might fall without awakening even a light sleeper on the same floor, and would be much less likely to disturb persons sleeping on another floor. After the builder three masons and plumbers, who were lately employed in the house making repairs, were examined, but they had nothing to tell that was of the slightest value in working up the case.

The day ended as it had begun, and late in the night when asked how the matters looked, Superintendent JOURDAN answered "ugly" wearily, almost despondently. All that skill and ceaseless labor can do is being done, but it is well for the public to know that we have not workers of miracles among our Police. The clues leading to the criminal, thus far obtained, are flimsy in the extreme, and only amazing maladroitness upon the part of that criminal himself or the treachery of some one of his confederates, of whom some must by this time know or suspect his crime, can make them any better. The assertions that it is only necessary to winnow a small class of "professionals" to find the assassin is utterly absurd, but not a whit more so than a thousand other rumors and opinions being bandied about the City. The sum and substance of the whole truth is, shortly, that the murderer may be detected by some lucky accident, or by that faithlessness before spoken of, but there is no reason to believe that the Police can walk into a coterie of criminals and pick him out.

EULOGY ON THE DECEASED.

Yesterday, at the Synagogue Shearith Israel, Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, where Mr. NATHAN worshiped regularly, during the morning service Rev. Mr. LYONS, who officiated, spoke of the sad event in a most feeling manner, and pronounced a high eulogy on the character of the deceased gentleman. He alluded to his munificence and liberality toward the poor, to his gentleness and simplicity of character, and to that energy which distinguished him and made him so successful in life, and spoke particularly of the loss that his death would prove to be to the widow and the orphan. The congregation, among whom Mr. NATHAN was so well known, were deeply moved at the discourse.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral will take place from Mr. NATHAN's late residence, No. 12 West Twenty-third street, on Monday morning.

Sewer Accident in Newark—Two Men Buried Alive.

About 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a branch sewer now being excavated in the upper end of Broad-street, Newark, near the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, caved in without warning, and buried two men out of sight. The sewer was about twenty feet deep, was boarded up with spruce planking, braced by cedar cross pieces at intervals of about four feet. One of the two men, named COFFIN, was standing on a beam about half way down, and when the earth fell in, he was in a measure protected by the siding, forming a sort of triangle over his head. He was rescued after about an hours steady digging, and when brought to the light was found not to be seriously injured, but was considerably bruised. About 200 men were immediately set at work to dig out the remaining man, whom COFFIN said he could still hear groaning as he was taken out. Mayor RICORD and Street Commissioner ALLEN were very active in the efforts to hasten the buried man's release. As he was at the bottom of the sewer at the time of the accident he was not finally found until about 10 o'clock, when he was quite dead. His name is PATRICK EGAN, a single man, residing in Plane-street. The section of the sewer which fell in was about forty feet in length, and immediately in front of Rhode's Building, and about fifty feet from the Morris and Essex Railroad track. Various causes are assigned for the accident, some blaming the contractors, WARD & RILEY, for not providing sufficiently strong supports and siding, others claiming that it was caused by the bursting of a water-pipe leading from Rhode's Building. This break in the pipe was, however, probably caused by the weight of the braces and siding falling upon it. The most reasonable cause was probably the constant jar and rumbling of the heavy trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad so near, and also of the Broad-street cars overhead, causing the sand to slide under the planking and loosening the braces. Dr. DODD, County Physician, viewed the body, and will impanel a jury and hold an inquest today.

Personal.

Ex-Surrogate TUCKER will take charge of the New-York *Democrat*, as editor in chief, on Monday. He will relieve Mr. POMEROY, who will devote his whole attention to *Pomeroy's Democrat*, the weekly edition. Mr. JAMES M. LAMBERT will continue in the post of managing editor, which he has filled with so much talent and energy for the past year and a half.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SONNET.

I saw a lark mount up from earth to heaven,
When thunder and fierce lightnings were abroad;
With one bright crash the neighboring oak was riven,
And bent knees trembled in the house of God.
The white-rob'd choir a solemn chant they sang—
"Lord, let me know the number of my days:"
But fiercer overhead the lightning sprang,
And blacker darkness swallowed up the blaze.
Then rose the bird—through all that storm she flew—
So large her love, and such a heart to sing!
And poured the sweetest of all songs she knew,
And shamed the frown of heaven with fearless wing:
When she returned, I looked—the skies were clear—
And listened—but no thunder could I hear.

PROMISING.

Once a new world the sunswart marinere,
Columbus, promised, and was sore withstood,
Ungraced, unhelped, unheard for many a year;
But let at last to make his promise good.

Promised and promising I go, most dear,
To better my dull heart with love's sweet feud,
My life with its most reverent hope and fear,
And my religion with fair gratitude.

O, we must part; the stars for me contend,
And all the winds that blow, on all the seas;
Through wonderful waste places I must wend,
And with a promise my sad soul appease.
Promise, then, promise much of far-off bliss;
But—ah, for present joy, give me one kiss.
[JEAN INGELOW.

WHY I WENT TO SOJOURN ON THE CONTINENT.

In 18— I was a clerk in the Post-office in ——, a small town in the south of Ireland, not a hundred miles from Dublin. One evening I was sitting in the office alone during an interval of leisure, when a person whom I had observed calling once or twice before, and whose rather peculiar appearance and manner had attracted my notice, came into the office, gave his name and asked for letters. He was evidently not a gentleman, nor did he seem anxious to appear one, yet his appearance was, on the whole, respectable. I thought, however, that the genteel suit of black, cut in a style becoming a man of fifty—he was much younger—was scarcely in keeping with what I considered the real character of the wearer. His quiet and unobtrusive manner seemed assumed; he appeared, I thought, to wish to adapt himself to the style of his dress: but there was difficulty in restraining the restlessness of the eye, which was keen and scrutinizing, and in calming down a certain kind of swagger of which I considered him to be largely possessed.

He was told there were no letters, and I remembered he had got a similar answer when he previously called. He did not leave the office, however, but asked several questions as to the departure and arrival of mails, and regarding local matters. He said he was a stranger; his manner to me was agreeable; and as he left, which he did when another person came in, he thanked me for my kindness and bade me good evening. I could not exactly tell why, but it struck me that in coming to the Post-office he had some other object than to procure letters.

The son of the proprietor of the —— hotel was one of my intimate friends. We had been very much together for two or three years, and from practicing with him in the billiard-room of the hotel I had acquired a taste for billiards. I was able to indulge it inexpensively, as, unlike many other young men, the learning of the game had cost me nothing. I rarely played now, however, and as I was pretty expert, and had made it a point not to bet, I never lost money. But I frequently went and sat for an hour in the room after I had dispatched the last mail and finished for the day.

My usual employment caused me to forget my visitor at the Post-office soon after he had left—I had, indeed, quite ceased to think of him—but I happened to go on the same evening to the billiard-room, and had not sat long when he came in. He at once recognized me, made some remark agreeably, and passed on and took the first vacant seat. There was the same quietness in his manner that I had previously observed, but I still thought I could see a something which told me the man was not to be judged by his exterior. I wondered would he play, and how? I had observed that he looked carefully round the room, but recognized no one but myself.

A game was being played when he came in, but he did not go to the marker to engage the table, nor, when it was finished, did he rise as though he wished to play. The table, indeed, remained unoccupied for a short time, as no one seemed inclined to engage it; at last a game was commenced, and at its close the players and one or two others went away, leaving my friend and myself the sole occupants of the room. They were scarcely out until he rose and asked me if I would join him in a game. I was rather surprised, as the movement was sudden, and it seemed as if he were anxious to take advantage of the opportunity that offered of playing with me. I hesitated for a moment, wondering how far I might be able to match him. I remembered he had made no remarks during the game just finished, from which I could form an opinion of his capabilities as a player. But I was anxious to discover what his "game" was if he had any, and determining to be cautious, I replied that I would play.

The game was commenced. I got a slight lead, and managed to hold it with varying success to the close. Another succeeded, and it also was won by me. But I had sufficient evidence that my opponent was a very superior player, and I could not get rid of the feeling that I had been allowed to win. My time for leaving had now arrived, and I at once bade him good evening, and took my departure.

I had a considerable distance to walk to my lodgings, and had almost reached the door when I heard a quick step behind. In a minute after I was joined by the person I had left at the hotel.

"How quickly you walk," said he; "I'm glad I have overtaken you."

I knew I had not taken his hat or umbrella by mistake, and that it could not be from any such reason he had followed me. I hesitated for a moment, not knowing exactly what to reply, when he added in a low voice:

"Excuse me for stopping you, but I want to speak to you particularly."

"Well, what can I do for you?" said I.

"We shall see," he answered, still speaking in a low voice; "you can do a good deal and serve yourself at the same time. But I must see you in a quiet place, and I would ask you either to come to my lodgings or to give me half an hour in yours. It is a strange request, I admit," he added, "particularly when made by a stranger."

"It's a request that I don't see that I can accede to, at least to-night, as it is so late," I replied; "but if you'll call to-morrow I'll have no objection to see you at any hour you mention, or you can see me at the Post-office."

"There's no use in my going to the Post-office," he said, "as I must see you privately, and if you give me an opportunity I think I'll be able to show you that it is not desirable I should call on you in daylight. You are surprised," he added, as he observed my quick glance, "but I can soon clear away this mystery if you'll allow me. Come, now, don't think me a robber. I'll promise not to keep you more than half an hour, and your latch-key will quietly admit both of us as easily as one."

"How do you know I have a latch-key?" I asked, with increased surprise.

"It's no matter how. You'll probably find I know more about you than you suspect," he added, laughing.

I did not think the man a robber, and even if I had suspected the honesty of his intentions, I would doubtless have remembered that the "appointments" in my humble lodging were not so valuable, for the articles of vertu so numerous, as to excite his cupidity, and that neither a young Post-office clerk nor a poor widow, his landlady, could be suspected of having a large hoard. I therefore determined, although not satisfied that the step was a prudent one, to admit him to my room.

During our conversation an idea occurred to me as to the probable occupation of the man and his object, but as I was unable to see that I could have anything to do with what I supposed him to be connected, I at once dismissed it from my mind. It turned out, however, that my idea was correct

At the time of which I write, the disaffection that has so long existed in Ireland was giving signs of life. Indeed, one of those disturbed periods that unfortunately have been too common in the sister country immediately followed. Agents and envoys of a secret society were stated to be going about with various objects, but all tending to one result. The public generally had but little knowledge of the movement, but it was rumored that the Government was in possession of important information, and that there was some cause for apprehension. I found my visitor to be one of these agents, and a principal one, and that the service he wished me to render to "the cause" was of a peculiar kind.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary I should inform my readers that the Right Honorable ——, who was then C—— S—— for Ireland, was very fond of the neighborhood, and had a Summer residence close to the town. He lived, when in Ireland, almost as much in it as in his official residence at ——. It was now late in the Autumn, but he had not yet left. His letters came down from Dublin in the morning, and the replies were posted in the evening. What was required of me was that on a particular evening I should hand out to my visitor, as if it were for him, one of the official letters sent by the C—— S——, the address and a description of which were to be given me.

It was not for a considerable time, and till attempts to make me a member of the society and to bind me to secrecy had failed, that this was fully revealed to me. I wondered, indeed, that it was revealed, as I had absolutely refused to give any pledge of secrecy; but I afterward saw that my visitor calculated on my acceptance of the "consideration" he had to offer, and on my fear of the danger to which I would expose myself by becoming an informer.

I could scarcely say why I did not at once act on my first impulse—which was to order him from the room—on learning the object of his visit. My curiosity was greatly excited, and I suppose, having heard so much, I was anxious to hear more. I had kept as cool as possible, and said little. But when he had finished, and I fully understood what was wanted, I determined to end the matter, and therefore at once said that I could not listen to the proposal and was surprised it should be made.

"And why?" said he. "Although so far you have refused to join us, don't you know you ought to be one of us?"

"What do you mean?" said I.

"I mean that you can't care much for those who are opposed to us, and that you must like your country and your country's cause much better."

"How can you possibly know what I like?" said I.

"I speak only of what you should like," he replied. "I fancied at first from your name that you were of the right sort, and I soon found I was right. Are we not of the same race, as well as religion?"

"Don't talk of that," said I. "You surely don't mean that religion would sanction what you have just asked me to do?"

"There is no necessity to put it exactly in that light," he answered. "If the letter was one containing bank-notes, and if I asked it for the same reason that I would ask for such a letter, you would be right in refusing me. But the cases are very different. You know 'all's fair in love and war.' Very much worse than what I ask you to do is often done by statesmen, and Generals, and diplomatists, who are considered most honorable men. It's for such things that twenty thousand pounds a year of secret service money is required and spent."

I was on the point of rising, and requesting him not to trouble me further with this kind of argument, when a thought occurred to me, and I became for a minute or two so completely engrossed by it as to be almost unconscious of his presence. He observed this, and fancying probably that I was entertaining his proposal, or at least thinking better of it, he stopped speaking for a moment. This recalled my senses, but not until I had almost decided on adopting a certain course.

"You're not likely to find that kind of argument succeed," I observed. "Besides, the thing is impossible."

"It's not impossible, as I can show you. But if you can't approve of that argument, I hope you'll study your own interest and think well of the other. As I have already said, the moment you hand me the letter I'll hand you a twenty pound note, also letters that will secure for you a hearty reception in America. A splendid career will await you there," he continued. "Some of the largest manufacturers and most extensive merchants are on our side, and when you go out you'll be taken by the hand at once and welcomed as a man who has rendered good service. Lucrative employment will be procured for you, and you'll be rapidly advanced. I really am not drawing too favorable a picture; you have no idea of the enthusiasm that exists there. Besides, the country is a splendid one for a young fellow like you to get on in. Even if you had not a single person to go to or to care for you when you arrived, you would make your fortune in one-fourth of the time that would be necessary at home. You can't be well paid where you are; and what are your prospects? You know you're not likely to get promotion, at least for a long time."

What he said regarding my position and prospects was certainly true. Clerks in small provincial Post-offices were (and indeed are still) very poorly paid, and chances of promotion but very rarely occurred. I had long been dissatisfied with my position, and anxious to improve it; in fact I was hoping from day to day that some favorable opportunity would turn up, and had determined to embrace it if it did. Here was an opportunity now; should I take advantage of it, give up my present ill-paid employment and enter on a new career—one which, although perhaps not so bright as had been pictured, must be better than I could hope for if I remained where I was? This thought passed through my mind as I said:

"What you say about my position and chances of advancement is very true, I admit; yet I have no desire to leave this country."

"Well, you're wrong there, if you'll excuse my saying so," he answered; "but if you won't take advantage of what awaits you on the other side, I suppose I must increase the consideration here. I'll make it a fifty-pound note, but I can't do more."

"The letter must be a valuable one," I observed, smiling.

"It may, or may not; but I expect it will contain a document as well as information that it is important we should possess. I wish you would say that it will be all right," he added. "You should remember that the amount I offer is not so easily got, and that it will enable you to go to some large town and live there comfortably till you get better employment. Come, now, what do you say?"

"I cannot say that I consent, for two reasons," said I. "First, I can't bring myself to think that it would not be a great breach of faith—dishonest, in fact—and, second, I would be certain to be punished."

"Punished! why," said he, "you can't be punished except there is proof against you, and how is proof to be got? Don't you put the letters in the Dublin bag at night, and fasten it up?"

"I do."

"So I thought. You'll perhaps be suspected then, but suspected only, for the clerks in Dublin will be as much concerned as you. You see there can be no proof whatever. It's most probable there will be no one in the office when I call, and even if it should be full you need not care, as I ask for a letter in the usual way, and you hand one out in the usual way. Of course we are not going to show those who may happen to be present its address."

"Anything of that kind is more easily described than carried out," I observed. "What about the Postmaster and Miss——?"

"Oh, you know they don't come in till it's late—I have observed that.

This was correct; the duties of the office were performed by the Postmaster, an assistant—his unmarried sister—and myself; but except for a few hours in the forenoon, and when some of the more important mails were being dispatched or received, I was always alone in the office. The C—— S——'s letters were usually sent between 6 and 7 o'clock, the mail was not dispatched till 9, and it was generally 8 before the Postmaster and the assistant came downstairs. They occupied the apartments above the office.

"It strikes me you have been very observant," said I; "you must have been paying us greater attention than we were aware of."

"Well, I did try to see how the thing could be best managed; but I had not to find out all myself. There was more than one to tell me a good deal."

"Do you mean in this town?"

"Yes."

"Then your plan is known to more than yourself?"

"Certainly it is," he replied. "But to none who have not its success as much at heart as I have."

"But if I do what you want, I'll be certain to be exposed in my own town, perhaps to some of my friends or acquaintances."

"'Exposed' is not the word," said he. "There's not one who will know who won't think more of you for doing it."

This new feature of the matter did not please me. Since I had come to the town a few years before I had stood well with all classes. Was I now to forfeit the good opinion I had gained? I spoke of this, also of the certainty of the suspicion with which I would be regarded by the Post-office authorities being confirmed by my leaving so soon after the occurrence.

"You need not leave just immediately," said he; "the thing will soon blow over. At least, any suspicion there may be of you will soon cease, as so many others will be concerned. You see," he added, after a pause, "I can meet every objection you raise. I hope I may understand you'll do what I want."

"I really don't know; I'll think of it," said I.

"But I would much rather you would decide at once: sure you can easily do so."

"No, I cannot. I'll have to think over it till to-morrow. You must admit that the consequences would probably be very important to me."

"Well, if you must, do so. But when am I to see you again? Will you say to-morrow evening?"

"I am afraid I cannot," said I, "as I was thinking of spending to-morrow evening with a friend."

"But what time would you return? You could be back by 11, could you not?"

"Yes, I suppose I could. But is there any necessity for my deciding so soon?"

"There is. I expect the letter will be sent the evening after to-morrow."

"Well, then, you can come soon after 11 to-morrow night, and I'll be here to admit you."

"I'll not fail to come," said he, rising as he spoke; "and now," he added, looking at me determinedly, "I have confidence in you, or I would not have told you unreservedly what I have; but remember, don't provoke my vengeance by revealing a word of what you have heard. You little know what power I have, or how many there are who would be ready to exercise it. But stay," he continued, as he saw by my countenance that I was not to be threatened with impunity, "I have no desire to offend you, you cannot think I have; I will tell you at once that, although what I have just stated is no idle threat, I have less confidence in threats than in the hatred I know you would have to be a 'stag.'" (informer.)

I did not reply to this, but followed him to the door, which I closed when he had gone.

It was now late. I went to my bed-room, struck a light, and kept it burning for about ten minutes, when I put it out. I then came down-stairs, opened the door cautiously, and looked out. The streets were almost deserted and I was certain I could leave the house without being observed. After a little time I passed out, closed the door quietly with my key, and went away.

When I returned, which I did in about an hour, it was long past 12 o'clock. I came in cautiously, crept upstairs, and went to bed without a light. I found next morning that my old landlady knew nothing of my having had a visitor, or of my late hours. I had taken the latch-key at her request when I came to lodge in her house, as it was her habit to retire soon after 10 o'clock.

I went to the office, and attended as usual during the day. My mind was so much occupied with the occurrences of the previous night, that I did not feel inclined to go to my friend's house, as I had intended; and therefore, when the office was closed, I went straight to my lodgings, and awaited the coming of my strange visitor.

He was punctual. Very soon after 11 o'clock I answered a low knock at the door, and admitted him. Before doing so, however, I took the precaution of putting my revolver, which I had carefully loaded, into my pocket. We had a long conversation, similar to that of the previous night. He congratulated me on my appearing more inclined to "study my own interest," as he expressed it, and we finally arranged that I should give the letter for a consideration of fifty pounds, to be paid at the time. He opened a pocket-book, and showed me five ten-pound notes. I saw they were genuine, and he placed them in an envelope bearing my address, which I sealed with my seal, adding also my initials on the back. The understanding was, that when I gave him the letter he was to hand this envelope in its present state to me. He gave me the address and a description of the letter, and soon after left. I did not go out again that night.

He had told me he was now almost certain the letter would be sent on the following evening, and that I must look carefully for it.

On the next day my mind dwelt so intently on the occurrences I have described and their possible result, that I found it impossible to get through my work or do anything correctly. I felt I had undertaken to do what was to affect in no small degree my future career, and I confess I had many misgivings. I wished more than once I had never seen my strange friend, or that the letter could be posted at another office. I determined, however, to keep as cool and self-possessed as possible, and now that I had put my hand to the plow not to turn back.

The evening came, and as the hour for the C—— S——'s letters to be posted drew near, my excitement increased. I waited anxiously for the messenger, yet dreaded his appearance. At last I saw him approach the window, and in a moment after heard the large letters dropping into the letter-box one by one. I went immediately and took them out, and surely enough the letter that was so much wanted was among them.

It was now nearly 7 o'clock. Instead of keeping the letter with those that were to be dispatched, I brought it to the "strangers' alphabet," and put it among those that were to be called for. I looked at every figure that entered, expecting every moment to see my friend, but it was nearly 7½ when he appeared. I fancy he must have been watching for a favorable opportunity, as he came in just as two persons went out, and only one—a young lad—remained. He came forward to the place where letters were delivered, and asked if there were any for his name, which he stated. I saw he had my envelope in his hand, also a penny, and before I had time to answer his question, he put the envelope with the penny on the counter, placing my initials and seal so that I could observe them, and pushed it and the money toward me, saying, "I'll want you to put a stamp on that." Of course, I fully understood him; yet it would have been impossible for any one to suspect either from his manner or tone of voice that we had seen each other before. I took the letter from the "alphabet," and looked at it for a moment. My fingers tingled and my heart throbbed, but I could not change my determination now. I held it toward him and he took it from me. The moment he did so he glanced toward the other, which he had left on the counter—I am not certain, however, with the object of recovering it—but, whether or not, I had got it; my right hand lifted it as the left was extended to me.

He looked at me—a curious look!—and as I stepped back and tore open the cover to examine the contents, he smiled curiously; but I could not discover the slightest expression of reproach for my apparent want of faith.

He folded the letter into half its size, and it was still in his hand when he left the office. I went for a moment to a bell to ring for the assistant, and had scarcely returned when I saw a party of Police pass the office with a prisoner. My friend had been arrested!

The assistant came down to the office now instead of waiting till the usual time, and, in accordance with an arrangement I had made with her in the morning, she took my place to attend to the public. I passed at once into an inner apartment or division of the office, and remained there until I had the night-mail ready for dispatch. When the bags were strapped, the junior letter-carrier, who also brought the mails to and from the trains, lifted them, and was about to leave, when the Post-master said he wanted to see him, and that he must come upstairs. The carrier looked at the bags, wondering no doubt how they were to be got to the station; but the Postmaster merely said that another person would bring them, and he and the carrier went away. I may say that this also had been arranged during the day.

The moment they were gone I put on a portion of the carrier's spare uniform, pulled his cap down over my face as much as possible, and threw the strap of bags over my left shoulder, allowing some to hang behind and some before; they were usually carried in this way. I was of the same size and age as the carrier, whom, indeed, I somewhat resembled, and, as I now appeared, I was quite certain I could safely pass for him. I therefore carefully examined my revolver, placed it in a safe and convenient pocket, and at once passed out on my way to the railway station.

I confess I was not sorry to observe when I got to the door that there did not appear to be any person about the office of whom I need be afraid, and I felt much relieved when I reached the station without having been addressed by any one. I was not too soon; the bags were given to the guard, I was "chaffed" a little about my dress, the whistle sounded, the train started, and—I started with it.

There was then no telegraph. I felt quite safe; and on arriving in Dublin went to a friend's house, where I stayed during the night.

The next morning I did not go out before breakfast; but soon after 10 o'clock I got a cab and drove direct to the C—— S——'s office. On reaching it I gave my name, and was at once admitted to a kind of study, where I was told to wait. In a few minutes the C—— S—— himself came in; he advanced smiling, bade me good morning, and said:

"You managed that very well indeed. I was rather anxious till I saw the particulars this morning."

"I'm very glad that all went right," said I, "but I think I have been very fortunate in getting safely out of the town."

"Yes, perhaps you are better away," he observed. "Your friend had not so great confidence in you after all; he must have had a confederate to take the letter from him at the door, as it was gone when he was arrested, although he had not walked one hundred yards from the office. But it was a dummy!"

I was astonished to hear this, and more thankful than before for my escape.

"What do you think you'll do?" continued he. "I suppose you had better go away for a year or so?"

"I certainly will, and at once too. I'll not feel safe until I am a good distance from here."

He went to a desk and took out some bank-notes, which he handed to me saying:

"This is for your traveling expenses. I'll send today a draft on ——, banker in Paris, and you'll find it there on your arrival. The amount will be your allowance for six months, at the end of that time I'll see that it is renewed. You had better leave your address with your banker, as I'll write you to return as soon as I find you can do so with safety, and when you come back I'll see if employment can be found for you."

I left at once. The next morning's papers contained acknowledgments from two of the Dublin Hospitals of the receipt of a donation of twenty-five pounds each from an anonymous contributor. I was then near London.

I did not stay long in Paris, but spent nearly two years very pleasantly in the principal cities of the Continent. At the end of my sojourn I returned to England, and soon after got a berth where neither my enemies or former friends would have expected to find me.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

Jupiter Bellicosus.—Truly, Punchinello, this is an age of progress. Wars of succession are no more. Absolutism must forever hang its head. Fling a glance at France; peer into Prussia. *Vox populi* is the voice of the King, and the voice of the King is therefore *vox Dei.* When a King speaks for his people he must speak sooth; what he says of other peoples must be taken with a grain of salt. Bearing this in mind, the apparent inconsistency between the regal rigmarole and the Imperial improvisation (these epithets are a tribute to the Republic) which I have received by our special wire from Europe were addressed by the monarchs to their respective armies before the grand "wiring in" which is to follow.

Wilhelm Koenig von Prussen.—SOLDATEN: The Gaul is at our gates. Vaterland is in danger: my *weiss* is then for war. France, led by a despot, is about to desecrate the Rhine. His Imperial bees are swarming, but we shall send him back with his bees in his bonnet, and a bee's mark (BISMARCK) on the end of his nasal organ. France wars for conquest; Prussia never. When FREDERICK the Great captured Silesia from a Roman without any apparent pretext, was he not an instrument of Providence? When, in company with Austria, we beat and bullied Denmark out of Schleswig-Holstein, were we not victorious, and is not that sufficient justification? When we afterward beat this Austria, did it not serve her right? And when we absorbed Hanover, &c., was it not to protect them? Yes, our present object is the defense of our country and the capture of Alsace and Lorraine, which mere politeness prevented us from claiming hitherto. On, then, soldiers of Deutchland. Let our *law reign* in Lorraine, for what is sauce for the Prussian goose should be Alsace for the Gallic gander. The God of battles is on the side of our just cause; Leipsic is looking at us, Waterloo is watching us. GOTT *und* WILHELM, *sauerkraut and schnapps. Vorwarts.*

Napoleon, Empereur des Francais.—SOLDATS: True to your trust in me, I am about to lead you to slaughter. *L'Empire c'est la paix.* Prussia would place a poor and distant relative of mine on the throne of Spain, therefore must we recover the natural frontier of France, which lies upon the Rhine. The rhino is ready, and we are ready for the Rhine. Let my Red Republican subjects recall Valmy and Jemappes, and their Generals KELLERMANN and DUMAURIOZ. Let every Frenchman kill a Prussian, every woman too *kill her man.* They did much for *la patrie* in those days, but *do more ye today.* France wars for ideas only; Prussia for rapine. We have heard this Rhine-whine long enough; it has got into our heads at last.

The spirit of my uncle has its eye upon you. Ambition was no part of his nature. His struggles were all for the good of France, "which he loved so much," as he himself said at his country-seat at St. Helena. Marshal, then, to the notes of the *Marseillaise,* which I now generously permit you to sing. The Gallic rooster shall "cackle, cackle, clap his wings and crow," *Unter der Linden.* Jena judges us, Auerstadt is *our status.* The Man of Destiny and December calls you. The God of armies (who marches with the strongest battalions) is with us.

La gloire et des Grenouilles, France and fried potatoes. *L'Empire et moi et le Prince Imperial. En avant marche!—Punchinello.*

Dickens, De Quincey and the Marchioness.—It may not possibly be known that a passage in the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* seems to have suggested to our great novelist two, perhaps three, of the best-known of his characters in *The Old Curiosity Shop.* DE QUINCEY, a runaway from the Manchester Grammar-school, on reaching London, applied to an advertising money-lender for an advance, and was referred to his representative, "an attorney, who called himself, on most days of the week, by the name of Brunell, but occasionally by the more common name of Brown," who lived in a house that, from its air of desolation, "might be supposed to be tenantless." Reduced to his last half-guinea, our opium-eater "requested permission of Mr. Brunell to make use of his large house as a nightly asylum from the open air." Here he finds the Marchioness. "I found, on taking possession of my new quarters, that the house already contained one single inmate, a poor, friendless child, apparently ten years old, but she seemed hunger-bitten; and sufferings of that sort often make children look older than they are. From this forlorn child I learned that she had slept and lived there alone for some time before I came; and great joy the poor creature expressed when she found that I was in future to be her companion through the hours of darkness. Whether this child were an illegitimate child of Mr. Brunell, or only a servant, I could not ascertain; she did not herself know, but certainly she was treated as a menial servant. Except when she was summoned to run upon some errand, she never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchen to the upper air, until my welcome knock toward nightfall called up her little trembling footsteps to the front door."

Does not the following passage call up our well-beloved Sampson Brass, in all his moral ugliness? "But who and what meantime was the master of the house himself? Reader, he was one of those anomalous practioners in lower departments of the law, who, on prudential reasons, or from necessity, deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of a too delicate conscience. In many walks of life, a conscience is a more expensive incumbrance than a wife or a carriage, and as people talk of 'laying down' their carriages, so, I suppose, my friend Mr. Brunell had 'laid down' his conscience."

The clerk to this light of the law is a Mr. Pyment. Is there not a suggestion of our dearest friend, Dick Swiveller, in the sentence describing this clerk? "All which (observations of his precious employer,) Pyment gave himself little trouble to answer, unless it happened he could do so with ludicrous effect." Can any one doubt that we have here the outlines which the imagination of DICKENS filled in and developed so marvelously?—*The Athenæum.*

The Empress Josephine and her Mother's Ring.—The future Empress JOSEPHINE, one of the most amiable and graceful women that ever existed, passed more than a year at Sainte-Pelagie and the Luxembourg. She became the wife of NAPOLEON I. on the 8th of March, 1796. Their first residence after he was promoted to the Consulship was the little Luxembourg. It is related of her that one morning there was a stronger charm of grace, beauty and innocent coquetry about her than usual, the object being to induce the First Consul to visit the cell which she had formerly occupied at the Luxembourg. BONAPARTE felt no pleasure in the proposal, but, will he, nill he, there was but one thing to be done—obey. When they arrived at the poor chamber, JOSEPHINE seemd much affected. She went to a corner, knelt down and endeavored to loosen a flag. "Lend me your sword, my friend," said she to her husband, and with its aid she lifted the little flag. She then began to search in the dust underneath, and the next moment she uttered a cry of joy and held up a ring toward NAPOLEON. He was all inquisitiveness about it, and soon learned that it had been given to her by her mother. When she learned that she was to be removed from the prison, she was uncertain whether she was to be executed or not, and so she had buried the dear keepsake, that it might not be profaned by the hands of the executioner.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The Home of Charlotte Bronte.—The clerk, who had lived, boy and man, at Haworth ever since the BRONTES first came there, let us into the church, an old building, with pews of dark oak, and pointed out the corner of the BRONTES' pew where CHARLOTTE used to sit every Sunday. It was sad to turn from it to the tablet beside the altar with its long list of names, beginning with the mother and ending with CHARLOTTE, the last of that family of six children. [Since this was written, Mr. BRONTE'S name has been added to the list.] The clerk seemed devoted, heart and soul, to the "Parson" and his family, and desired nothing better than to talk about them. He poured out a flood of reminiscences and anecdotes with the garrulity of old age, intermingled with many sighs and shakings of the head as he spoke of those who were gone, and calling them all by their Christian names, with a familiarity that was touching, in spite of its oddity. "EMILY," he said, "was tall, and by far the best-looking of the sisters; CHARLOTTE very small and slight, 'with hands and feet no bigger than a child's.' BRANWELL," he continued, in his broad Yorkshire dialect, "he played t' flute not so badly, and EMILY and ANNE, they played t' piano a bit; I dunno if CHARLOTTE did or no; but they warn't music folk noways—none of them. He had often, he told us, gone into the room where CHARLOTTE was writing, and confirmed Mrs. GASKELL'S account of the extreme minuteness of her handwriting, and the small scraps of paper, backs of envelopes, &c., on which she wrote. She used to leave these scattered about on the table, as none but herself could read them, and he had often picked up some of these scraps, which had blown through the open window, and brought them to her.

One of the gentlemen of our party had sent up his card to Mr. BRONTE, who lived alone at the Parsonage with his son-in-law, Mr. NICHOLLS, and received a message that Mr. BRONTE would be happy to see us. We accordingly crossed over to the parsonage, and were shown into the study, where the old man, between eighty and ninety, sat alone in his arm-chair by the fire. Tall and thin, with long white hair, and good aquiline features, dressed with scrupulous neatness in the old-fashioned costume of knee-breeches, and long silk stockings, and with a white cravat wound in many folds round and round his neck, till it reached as far as the mouth, he was the picture of a stately gentleman of the old school. He spoke of his daughter quite frankly, and seemed gratified when one of our party expressed his admiration of CHARLOTTE'S genius. *Jane Eyre,* he told us, has been translated into French, Italian, and German. Such swarms of tourists, many of them Americans, visit Haworth every Summer to see the spot where *Jane Eyre* and *Vilette* were written, that Mr. BRONTE said he had been obliged at last to deny them admittance to the parsonage. He made an exception in favor of us on hearing that we came from Dublin, as his heart warmed, he said, to any one connected with Ireland, his native country.

Before we left, he took us into the drawing-room, at the opposite side of the hall, where all CHARLOTTE'S novels were written, and showed us RICHMOND'S portrait, in crayons, of his daughter. It is said to be a very good likeness. Hanging round the room were portraits of BRANWELL—that ill-fated brother, whose miserable career was one of her sorest trials—and her favorite heroes, the Duke of WELLINGTON and THACKERAY. We then took leave of the courteous old gentleman, who insisted, in spite of the cold, on accompanying us to the hall-door, which was opened for us by MARTHA, the little servant-maid, so often mentioned in Miss BRONTE'S letters.—*Jottings from my Journal, in Dublin University Magazine.*

Poetical Justice.—In the sanguine episodes of the Revolution, it sometimes happened that good feeling and natural justice influenced the folk in power for the moment, and that wicked subordinates met the treatment due to their crimes. The Ex-Abbé SCHNEIDER, a personification of cruelty and luxury, was a public denouncer in the department of the Lower Rhine, It was his custom of an afternoon to take a choice dinner with a person well-to-do, and superintend his execution immediately after, in the court-yard of the house. Taking it into his head to marry, and thus increase his popularity, he fixed his choice on an estimable young woman, daughter of a dignitary in Brumath, who was at the time in prison. He released him, invited himself to dinner with him, and proposed for the hand of his daughter. The poor young woman, looking out at window, saw the perambulating scaffold in the street, and was at no loss to guess at its import. So she accepted the offer, merely stipulating that the marriage, such as the new order of things allowed, should be publicly celebrated in Strasbourg, the seat of the Local Government, in order that she might not be confounded with his other numerous wives. He agreed, and as the cortége could not arrive before the closing of the gates, SCHNEIDER sent on word to have them kept open for an hour beyond the time. This was quite informal, and the Governor, ST. JUST, was not in good humor when the betrothed pair presented themselves in state in an open chariot, and the death apparatus was seen lumbering on a wagon in the rear. When the carriage stopped, the bride got out, went on her knees before ST. JUST, and requested justice in the name of the Convention. On her explaining the circumstance in some detail, the Governor, who by the way suspected the apostate monk of a design to displace him, ordered him to be tied to the guillotine, and, after some hours of exposure to public derision, to be sent on to Paris. There, after a short sojourn in prison, he was brought before FOUQUIER TINVILLE, accused and condemned to the guillotine, the fate which he had inflicted on so many others.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Spiritualism Among the Ancients.—Archæology finds the pre-historic past surviving among us in many ways. First of all in our words, (*e. g.,* the names of the days,) next in our architecture, (*e. g.,* the orientation of churches, insisted upon by VITRUVIUS, a relic of sun-worship,) then in our customs. Our games, particularly those of chance, are traceable to ancient religions, and among many tribes of savages dice are still used for divination. Gypsies still put cards to their primitive use of fortune-telling. But perhaps the most curious instance of this kind of survival is modern Spiritualism. Dr. BASTIAN, of Berlin, has lately shown how the very forms and tricks of Spiritualism have been known in the most ancient times. "Planchette" has been for ages a familiar instrument among the Chinese for receiving communications from their ancestors, who are to Confucians almost the only gods. The tyings and untyings in cabinets were centuries ago familiar to the Tartars and Ojibbeways of America. A distinguished biologist of London recently designated Mr. HOME as "a Tartar in evening dress." But I find him more related to the ancient Celt. Thus, among the ancient Celts, great spiritual elevation was held to be frequently attended with physical elevation, and Mr. HOME'S latest feat is soaring in the air. From the earliest worshipers of Britain the idea passed into the Christian Church. Thus we read that RICHARD, one of the early Archbishops of Canterbury, was surprised by a monk when floating in the air. Indeed, it were easy to match most of the phenomena of modern Spiritualism from the records of this one city. Once a friar, who neglected to take proper care of the tomb of ETHELBERT, was visited by a spirit, clothed in light, who admonished him, and retired. As for the spirit-raps, they were well-known in the time of the witches, since when they have been repeatedly imitated by prisoners, who have used them to communicate from cell to cell—one rap meaning A; two, B; and peculiar noises agreed upon as signs for "Yes" and "No." Undoubtedly many of the ancient observances have come down to us through the alliance of the Church with the religions it found already in occupation.—*From South Coast Saunterings in England, by M. D. Conway, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

A MODERN SPANISH PASSION-PLAY.

In compliance with the general custom of celebrating Lent by the performance of sacred dramas in the principal towns of Spain, Don ANTONIO CAMPOAMOR, author of several works of the "Zarzuela" (opera bouffe) kind, has put his hand to more serious work, and last year published a play, embodying the history of Our Lord's Passion, which he dedicated to the Duke of MONTPENSIER. The play, which seems the principal specimen of its class, firmly holds the Spanish stage, and this year was the standard work at both Seville and Cordova. At a large house like that at Seville, the manager dresses his characters well, but he displays a good deal of shabbiness in his decorations, and evidently does not regard his sacred play with the same amount of reverence which a London director bestows on his Christmas pantomime. Let it not be inferred, however, from these remarks that Don CAMPOAMOR'S play, the "Man-God," is by any means an ordinary work. His dialogue is written in various meters with great care, after the model of the Spanish dramatists of the golden age, and his "stage effects" are well distributed. But the great peculiarity of his work is its Scriptural character. The reverence of the Christian is seconded by the conscientiousness of the man of letters. We do not hesitate to give a somewhat full description of a play which must be entirely novel to our readers, and of which probably a copy is not to be obtained here save by special order.

The rising curtain discovers an open space in Bethany. The Savior is seated at the foot of a tree, accompanied by the Apostles, two of whom, Peter and Judas, are endeavoring to prevent the intrusion of some little children, while a chorus of men and women sing in honor of the Passover. The chorus ended, Jesus invites the children, who fall on their knees around him as he inculcates the necessity of childlike innocence in those who would enter the heavenly kingdom. Simon, the leper, approaching, is in his turn repulsed by the disciples, but he is formally received by the Redeemer, and the invitation to his house is readily accepted. A change of decoration brings us into the interior of the house, where Abdias, a Pharisee, is aiding two slaves to make preparation for the reception of the illustrious guest, and explains to Faluel, another Pharisee, his conviction that Jesus is the expected Messiah, basing his belief on the evidence of the miracles. On the entrance of Simon with the Savior and his disciples, the Pharisees fall on their knees, and Simon, expressing his unworthiness of the honor conferred upon him, is reminded that all are equal in the sight of God. The Magdalen now makes her appearance to prostrate herself before the Lord and anoint his feet. For this she is reproved by Judas, with whom the other disciples agree; but is freely pardoned by the Redeemer, who, however, makes no answer to the charge of extravagance preferred against her by Judas, but dwells on her contrition only. The pardon of the Magdalen is the cause of the disaffection of Judas, who, when the others have retired and he remains alone with the Magdalen, who finds herself too much absorbed by her own thoughts to regard him, expresses his deep disgust and leaves the house resolved to betray his Master. The Magdalen, left without observers, tears off the jewels which have been the wages of her sin, and utters a soliloquy conceived in a truly Spanish spirit, in which she compares the pearls of the past with the pearly tears she will shed in the future. Another change of decoration brings us to the Gate of Jerusalem, where the triumphal entry of the Savior is represented by means of an elaborate "set," and of a large number of persons who, bearing palms, appear in the street and on the tops of the buildings. When the chorus have sung the Hosannas, and the Redeemer, seated on the ass, has predicted the fall of Jerusalem, the first act terminates.

The second act opens with the Sanhedrim, at which of course the High-priest Caiaphas presides, seated under a canopy. All are agreed as to the necessity of destroying the new prophet, who is manifestly a foe to the priestly order, but a debate arises as to the means to be adopted. Some are for immediate execution without trial, but the more moderate party suggests that Jesus shall be brought before Pontias Pilate as a rebel against the Emperor. This party prevails, the priest Annas expressing a hope that among the disciples will be found one who will betray his Master. Soft music accompanies the change of decoration which brings us to the humble dwelling of the Virgin Mary. Pining in solitude, she utters a soliloquy, in which the grief of the mother at the foreseen sufferings of her son contends with resignation to the Divine will, and the joyous belief that the redemption of the world will be effected by his death. The flat opening discovers a number of angels, bearing the implements of the Passion, who console her with a choral song. When the angels have vanished, the Virgin is visited by the "two Marys" and the Magdalen, who hopes that by the divine mercy the crucifixion may be prevented; but this solace is of course rejected. The son now enters to strengthen her faith, and it is characteristic that he asks her permission to go to heaven. He enforces his argument by causing the scene once more to open, and to show the righteous in Purgatory, awaiting their redemption. All scruples are at length overcome by his promise to reappear on the third day after his death. The Virgin consents to the sacrifice, but begs to participate in the sufferings of her son. When Jesus has left the stage, the women all declare a resolution to follow him to Calvary.

After a short introductory scene in which the Savior reveals to the disciples his intention of supping at the house of Simon the Leper, the interior of that domicile is discovered, with a table completely furnished for the celebration of the Last Supper. The feet of the disciples are all washed in turn by their Master, while a chorus of angels is heard behind the scenes, Judas displaying in dumb-show his contumacious disposition. They then take their places at the table, which is arranged after the precedent of DA VINCI'S picture. The bread is broken without particular illustration; but, at the presentation of the cup, the flat opens and discovers a nimbus, in the midst of which is the Heavenly Father in the act of receiving a chalice from the hands of an angel, while clouds of incense perfume the entire theatre. The sacrament instituted, the Redeemer predicts the treason of Judas, who departs in a rage, and the temporary disaffection of Peter, and in a front scene which follows he delivers a farewell admonitory address to the disciples, at the end of which he retires, taking with him Peter, John and James and leaving the rest. The remainder of the act takes place in the house of Caiaphas, where Judas receives the thirty pieces of silver for betraying his Master, and shows his unamiable disposition by scrupulously counting the coins and ascertaining that all are of the proper weights.

The fourth act opens in the Garden of Olives, which is represented by an elaborate set scene. Jesus is discovered praying on a mound in the middle of the stage, at the foot of an olive-tree larger than the rest, accompanied by an invisible chorus, while the three disciples are sleeping. When he has awakened and reproved the sleepers, a rose-bush is transformed into a rock of gold, in the centre of which is an angel, holding a cup in his right hand and a cross in his left. The officers of the priests now enter, headed by Roboam, a Jewish doctor. Peter strikes off the servant's ear, which Jesus picks up and restores to its place. Judas gives the fatal kiss, but is smitten with remorse and horror as soon as his Master is dragged bound from the stage. The examination of Jesus by Caiaphas takes place, on the authority of St. John (chap. xviii.) in the house of Annas, the high priest's father-in-law, and when it is ended and the prisoner is removed, the remorse of Judas is expressed without restraint. He dashes down the purse containing the price of blood, he calls curses down upon his own head, he falls on his knees, and implores the liberation of his Master. His suicide furnishes opportunity for a grand scenic effect, and accordingly the next change of decoration brings us to a wild mountainous country, the chief object in which is a torrent, over which the main branch of a fig-tree is inclined. After a remorseful soliloquy, Judas hangs himself to the tree, and, the branch breaking, falls into the torrent. From the opening rocks issue a number of devils, who exult over the fallen traitor, while a serpent vomiting fire completes a picture the sublimity of which somewhat borders on the ridiculous. A movable canvas represents the torrent at Seville.

Two introductory scenes in the hall of the Sanhedrim open the fifth act. A doubt arising among the priests whether Pilate will fulfill their wishes, Caiaphas expresses his reliance on the Jewish people, who only want a pretext to rebel against Rome. In another part of the building Peter, who has crept in to seek his Master, is stopped by soldiers, one of whom charges him with being a disciple of Jesus. He "denies" his Master, and the cock is heard to crow behind the scenes. We are then taken to the Prætorium, where Jesus who does not speak a word, is brought before Pilate, followed by a mob shouting for immediate judgment. The Governor, who is convinced of the innocence of the accused, and is moreover influenced by a letter from his wife, in which she describes her dream, refers the case to Herod, the interior of whose palace is represented by the next decoration. The Tetrarch, hearing the accusation, causes the accused to be clothed in a white dress and sends him back to Pilate. This is done on the authority of the Vulgate version of St. Luke's Gospel, (xxiii., 2,) "Et illusit indutum veste *alba,* et emisit ad Pilatum." Pilate, who has vainly expected the arrival of a military force from Syria, feels himself too weak to oppose the wishes of the infuriated Jews. The scourging, the crowning with thorns, and the mocking all take place in the Prætorium, Pilate perpetually exhorting the persecutors to mercy, till at last, after washing his hands, he gives a written sentence to the Cross, which he had already prepared, into the hands of Caiaphas, declaring that it will remain a monument of infamy, not for the Romans, but for the Jews.

The tableau which occupies the sixth act represents the procession toward Calvary through a street in Jerusalem, and, as executed on the stage of Seville, is the most revoltingly effective in the whole play. The two thieves are forcibly dragged along by cords placed round their necks, and Jesus, who, on the authority of St. John, (xix., 17,) carries his own cross, is treated with similar ignominy, repeatedly falling under the weight of his burden, which is at last shared by Simon. The print of his face, which, stained with the blood drawn by the crown of thorns, presents a horrible spectacle, is taken by St. Veronica. In accordance with the stage direction, the music which accompanies the procession stops whenever the Redeemer falls and a dull murmer is heard among the people. He falls for the last time when his mother comes upon the scene, and he essays to look at her. When the procession is gone, the Virgin remains to express her agony in long rhymed lines, supported by St. John and the three other Marys.

The seventh act is occupied with the circumstances of the Crucifixion, and, when the rising curtain discovers Mount Calvary, the two thieves are already nailed to their respective crosses. That which bears the Savior is not yet elevated, and he is nailed to it in the presence of the audience. When it is raised the priests utter a shout of triumph, and the people a wail of horror. St. John and the Marys enter to form a group, the sponge dipped in vinegar and gall is administered, dice are thrown for the garments, the thieves express their diverse characters, and Jesus suffers amid the insults of the priests, till these are scared away by the approach of darkness, and he dies. His side is pierced with a spear by the blind Longinus, whose infirmity the Redeemer once refused to heal, and who, led by an executioner, seizes on the opportunity for revenge. The blood that drops from the wound, falling into the eyes of Longinus, restores him to sight, and he drops on his knees penitent. Now the darkness increases, rocks are torn up by the earthquake, resuscitated corpses cross the stage, and all is horror and confusion, till at last peace is restored in answer to the Virgin's prayer, and bright light is diffused over the personages about the cross. Don CAMPOAMOR earnestly suggests that managers, when they can, should supply the Roman soldiers with real horses, and his suggestion was adopted at Seville.

At the commencement of the eighth act, Joseph of Arimathea, accompanied by Nicodemus, calls upon Pilate, who, stricken with remorse for the death of Jesus, is only too glad to concede his body. Calvary is again discovered, without the thieves, the four Marys and St. John still remaining at the foot of the Savior's cross. On the entrance of Joseph and Nicodemus with the apostles, the "descent" is effected, the tableaux being copied, at the author's suggestion, from Ruben's celebrated picture. The Magdalen receiving the crown and the nails delivers them to the Virgin, who thereupon utters a rhymed lyrical speech. When the personages leave the stage, angels are heard behind the scenes repeating the chorus of the second act, "No llores, Virgen," &c. The act ends with the burial in the garden of Joseph, where the tomb is guarded by soldiers.

Thus terminates the "Hombre-Dios;" but it is generally followed by a supplementary act, representing the Resurrection, which is treated as a separate work, being dedicated by the author to the Condes DE LOS CORBOS, whereas the long play is, as we have said, dedicated to the Duke of MONTPENSIER. The circumstances of the sublime event are given in full detail, the whole concluding with the appearance of Jesus seated upon a throne, encircled by cherubs and attended by angels, who bear the implements of the passion. One remarkable fact which cannot be gathered from the mere perusal of the book is this, that Judas Iscariot, who in the beginning makes himself conspicuous by his ill-temper, is regarded in a somewhat comic light by the audience, and that his visible descent into the infernal regions awakes laughter rather than awe. So was it with the devil of the old mysteries.—*Saturday Review.*

Practical Value of the Old-Fashioned College Course.—I will illustrate this part of my subject by a few examples from my own contemporaries, not traveling further than my own old college staircase. My opposite neighbor was a very clever fellow, who came up thoroughly well-grounded. The college lectures and pass examinations were no trouble to him; so, having no taste for such pursuits, he took to athletics, and became a good oar, fencer, runner and boxer. After taking his degree and trying a year or two of reading for the Bar, he broke away, and went off to seek his fortune. This he never found, that I have heard of; but in the course of his search he found himself penniless at some big Eastern seaport—Singapore, if I rightly remember. While waiting for remittances, he tried many ways of turning his education to account; offered to teach Greek, Latin, mathematics, to do clerk's work, secretary's work, all to no purpose—nobody wanted him. Could he direct work-people, survey, set up or repair a steam-engine, use ax or plane or hammer deftly, make out a bill of lading? No, he could do none of these things, and was like to starve, until he bethought him, like a wise man, of using his thews and sinews in the only way open to him, and joined himself to a mixed gang of Irishmen and coolies who were employed in unlading vessels. By dint of carrying bags of salt, sacks of coals and other merchandise, to and from ships under a broiling sun, he managed to get his food and lodging until the return mail from England brought him money enough to carry himself off to other fields of enterprise.

On the first-floor rooms lived a gentleman commoner who never took a degree, and learnt nothing at the University except how to drive tandem. But he was a man who, when he had left the University, did not care to dawdle away his time waiting for dead men's shoes, and started to see the world. Before he got home again he had traversed a considerable portion of Central Africa in his own wagon, and had had to teach himself wheelwright's work in the middle of the desert, certain starvation staring him in the face again and again unless he could mend his tires or renew the spokes of his wheels.

On the second floor lived a pleasant fellow, full of quiet humor, observant, resolute, but impervious to the higher humanities. He is now a successful squatter in Australia, no thanks to his Oxford training; his success would have come far sooner and more easily had he graduated at Cornell, where his natural tastes would have led him to "go out" in agriculture and mechanics. Even among those of us who have fallen into our places at home, I doubt whether there is one who has not had to mourn over his utter ignorance of the first principles of mechanics, and his incapacity for handling any tools but a gun, a fishing-rod or a cricket bat. We are going, I trust, before long to find classrooms for the sons of our artisans; let us supplement the good work by finding workshops for our own sons.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WHAT THE THISTLE LIVED TO SEE

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Attached to the rich manor-house there was a beautiful garden, with fine trees and rare flowers; the guests at the dwelling-house warmly expressed their admiration of them. The people from the surrounding country and the neighboring towns came on Sundays and holidays and begged permission to see the garden, and even whole schools ventured to make similar visits.

Outside of the garden, close by the paling, which separated it from a pathway in the field, stood a tall thistle; it was so large, and had so many off-shoots from the root, that it was very broad, and might well be called a thistle-bush. Nobody looked at it except the old ass that drew the milk-woman's little cart. The ass stretched its neck out as far as it could toward the thistle, and said: "You are very tempting; I should like to eat you." But the milk-cart was too far away for the ass to reach the thistle to eat it.

There was a large party at the manor-house, nobles and other fashionable people from the metropolis, among whom were some very pretty girls. Of these, one young lady came from a distance—from Scotland; she was of high birth, and rich, possessing both lands and money. She would be a bride worth the winning, said many of the young gentlemen, and their prudent mothers also.

The young people amused themselves with playing croquet on the lawn, and sometimes they roamed about among the flowers, and each of the young girls picked a flower to put into the button-hole of one of the gentlemen's coats, but the young Scotch lady looked long round and round, rejected this flower and that, and did not seem to find any to please her. At length she cast a glance toward the paling, on the other side of which stood the large thistle, with its hardy, reddish-purple flowers. On seeing it she smiled, and desired the son of her host to pluck one of them for her.

"It is Scotland's flower!" she exclaimed, "and it looks well in the armorial bearings of my country. Bring it to me."

And he fetched the nicest one, and it pricked his finger, as if it had been the sharpest thorn that ever grew on a rose.

She placed the flower of the thistle in the young man's button-hole, and he felt himself very much honored. All of the other young men would have gladly given the splendid flowers they wore to have had the humble blossom bestowed by the Scotch lady's fair hand. And if the gentleman she had so distinguished felt proud, what did not the thistle feel? It seemed as if dew and sunshine were passing through it.

"I am of more consequence than I thought I was!" it said to itself. "I belong much more to the inside of the paling than the outside; my home should be there. Things are strangely ordered in this world! But now I have one of my flowers over the paling, and even in a button-hole!"

To every bud that unfolded itself she related this event, and before many days had gone by the thistle heard, not from human beings, nor from twittering birds, but from the air itself, which receives and conveys sounds far and near, and gathered from the most private walks in the garden, and the apartments of the mansion, where the doors and the windows stand open, that the young heir, who had received the thistle flower from the Scotch lady's hand, had now also obtained that hand, and her heart with it. They were a handsome couple, and it was a good match.

"It was I who brought them together!" said the thistle-bush, thinking of the flower that she had given for the button-hole. Every bud as it opened had to listen to this circumstance.

"I shall surely now be transplanted to the garden," thought the thistle; "perhaps squeezed into a flower-pot; that is the most honorable place."

And the thistle thought so constantly on this subject that it became fully persuaded it would be put into a large flower-pot. It promised every one of the little thistle-blossoms as they peeped forth that it should also be placed in a flower-pot, perhaps in a button-hole, which would be the greatest honor. But none of them were put into pots or lay in a button-hole; they imbibed air and light, tasted the sunshine by day, and the dew by night; they bloomed; they were visited by bees and horse-flies, who sought marriage portions, the honey in the flowers, and they took away the honey, leaving the flowers behind.

"A pack of robbers!" cried the thistle-bush. "Would I could spit upon them! But I could not."

The poor flowers hung their heads, sickened and died; but new ones appeared.

"You come as if you were called?" exclaimed the thistle. "Every moment I am expecting that we shall be taken over the paling."

Two innocent wild tansies and a long thin weed stood and listened in great amazement, and believed all that the thistle said.

The old ass that drew the milk-cart cast wistful glances at the blooming thistle, but the path was not near enough for him to reach it.

The thistle thought so long about the thistle of Scotland, to whose species it belonged, that at last it came to believe that it had come itself from Scotland, and that its ancestors had flourished in the Scotch arms. It was a grand idea, but a large thistle might have great thoughts.

"One is sometimes of a more distinguished family than one can venture to tell!" said the nettle, which grew close by. It had an idea of greatness, and thought it might become "muslin" if properly handled.

And the Summer passed, and the Autumn passed; the leaves fell from the trees; the flowers had more vivid colors but less fragrance. The gardener's boy sang in the garden, near the paling, and the young pine-trees in the wood began to long for Christmas; but it was yet some time to Christmas.

"Here I am still standing!" said the thistle. "It would seem as if nobody thought of me; and yet it was I who brought about the match. They became engaged, and the wedding took place eight days ago. I did not move a single step, however, for I could not."

A few more weeks passed on; the thistle stood with its last and only flower, strong and fully formed. It was hidden near the root, but the chill wind blew over it, its color faded, its beauty went; its calyx, much resembling the flower of an artichoke, appeared like a sunflower silvered over.

Then came into the garden the young couple, now man and wife; they went toward the paling, and the lady looked beyond it.

"There still stands the large thistle!" she said, "but it has no more flowers."

"Oh, yes! there is the ghost of the last!" he replied, pointing to the silver-looking remains of the flower, in itself a flower.

"And very pretty it is!" she said. "It must be cut off and copied in our picture."

So the young man had again to get over the paling, and had to break off the calyx of the thistle-flower. It pricked his finger, for he had called it a "ghost." And it was taken into the garden, and into the house, and into a room, where stood a painting, "The Young Couple." In the bridegroom's button-hole was painted the flower of a thistle. And much was said about this, and also much about the calyx of the flower they had brought in, the last, and now silver-looking thistle-blossom, which was to be carved on the frame.

And the air carried the conversation out, and spread it far and near.

"What may one not live to see!" cried the thistle-bush. "My first-born was placed in a button-hole; my last-born will flourish on a frame! What shall I come to?"

And the ass in the little path glanced wistfully at the thistle.

"Come to me, my dearest love! I cannot go to you, for I am fastened to this cart."

But the thistle-bush made no reply; it stood lost in thought; it thought and it thought enough to have lasted it up to Christmas time. At length it exclaimed:

"When one's children are inside, is it right that a mother should be left standing outside the paling?"

"That is a very proper remark!" said the sunbeam. "You shall also have a good place!"

"In a flower-pot or on a frame?" asked the thistle.

"In a story!" replied the sunbeam.

And here it is!

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.—We extract the following from an early copy of the *Quarterly Review*, for July: "It is extremely undesirable that discouragements should be multiplied to the cultivation of letter-writing in an age, when it requires self-discipline to write letters at all; and, therefore, we desire to touch but lightly the blot most conspicuous in most published collections. There may be conscious letter-writers, who would fain be 'put in a book' when the hand that held the pen can no more do its office. Yet not even these would look complacently on the prospect of surviving in three or thrice-three octavo volumes of correspondence, which, by reason of press and 'damnable iteration' of matter, could never possibly be read. A remedy for this would be found in less editorial scruple as to weeding what is either superfluous or purely 'compositional.' Modest, sensible writers would have more inducement to write with that freedom and lack of constraint without which a letter is worthless, if there were less reason to fear that all they wrote about 'everything and nothing' would find its way into print. And, as to the other class, there would be less encouragement for that dissembled labor in composition, which is referable to the hope of eventual publication, which COLTON in his *Lacon* likens to the '*dishabille* in which a beauty would have you believe you have surprised her, after spending three hours at the toilette.' Our very best letter-writers have written on the spur of the moment, with no ulterior aim, and art in letter-writing has no chance against nature.

But to leave the question of future publication, a question not of the essence of letter-writing—is not the art or gift 'perse' deserving to be cherished? If it can abridge distance, beguile loneliness, enliven old age, add zest to the friendships of middle life, and communicate home influences to the boy or the girl at school, its office and mission is worthy of maintenance. We leave out of consideration 'the banished lover and the captive maid,' for whose sake POPE's Eloisa supposed heaven to have 'first taught letters;' although the remotest prospect of either contingency should stimulate young ladies to the attainment, in which their grandames shone pre-eminent. There is for them one sovereign specific 'for wafting a sigh from Indus to the Pole,' in a way more time-honored than the electric telegraph: to sit down pen in hand, and let a clear head dictate the promptings of a free heart. Reading and cultivation will, no doubt, tell upon style and matter; and facility of expression may be enhanced by practice in composition; but as there is a nearer prospect of higher education for women, and as 'English' is every day less ignored in boys' schools, we may expect to find these conditions of success become equally attainable. In one point, leisure, the ladies have an advantage, which if they imitate HANNAH MOORE's abnegation, they will decline to exchange for woman's rights or the franchise. They will prefer to emulate the Sevignes and the Berrys and to bind the busier lords of creation with fetters they will have no inclination to shake off. This power involves no store of tropes and metaphors, nothing but their native tact, and the neatness which is an article of their creed. 'I think it as improper and indecorous,' writes SAVAGE LANDOR's Pericles to Aspasia, 'to write a stupid or a silly note to you, as one in a bad hand, or on coarse paper. Familiarity ought to have a worse name, if it relaxes in its attentiveness to please.' Where the precautions necessary are so few and simple, there need never be a failure of pleasant and successful letter-writers."

REMINISCENCES OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.—I remember so well when and how he composed many of his later pieces; but that will have no interest to the general reader. One little verse, however, I may mention; that lovely quatrain which he afterwards placed as a prefix to his "Last Fruit off an Old Tree:"

"I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I love, and next to Nature, Art;
I warm'd both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart."

He wrote this on the morning after Mr. DICKENS and Mr. FORSTER had come from London to dine with him, on his seventy-fifth birthday, (1849.) I was staying with him at the time, and when we met at breakfast the next morning, before he would touch his food he scrawled off these lines, and then read them aloud with such exquisite pathos, such touching dignity and manly resignation to that which was so bitter a thing to him, that I remember the tears started into my eyes as I listened to him; when he came over to me, and patted my shoulder, saying: "My good child! I really think you love your father almost as well as Pomero does!"

But he was always writing. He used to seem to be dozing, or looking out on vacancy lost in thought, when suddenly he would start up, seize a pen—one of the many blackened, scrubby, stumpy old swan-quills that lay about the room—and write rapidly in his only half-legible hand, throwing his paper into the ashes to dry. His actions were always eager, half tremulous, and I must confess clumsy. He had no mechanical power, and no perception of small things. He was always losing and overlooking, and then the tumult that would arise was something too absurd, considering the occasion. He used to stick a letter into a book; then, when he wanted to answer it, it was gone—and some one had taken it—the only letter he wanted to answer—that he would have rather forfeited a thousand pounds than have lost, and so on. Or he used to push his spectacles up over his forehead, and then declare they were lost, lost forever. He would ramp and rave about the room at such times as these, upsetting everything that came in his way, declaring that he was the most unfortunate man in the world, or the greatest fool, or the most inhumanly persecuted. I would persuade him to sit down and let me look for the lost property; when he would sigh in deep despair, and say there was no use in taking any more trouble about it, it was gone forever. When I found it, as of course I always did, he would say "thank you," as quietly and naturally as if he had not been raving like a maniac half a minute before. He gave me one of his swan quills, and it lasted for years. It spoilt me for any smaller pen, for it was a right royal quill, and I treasured it to the last available shred.

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With all his fury, and passion, and pride, and his thousand other faults, his manners to ladies—unless they offended him—were singularly respectful and courteous. Up to quite the last years of his English life, he used to take them down to the street door, and stand bareheaded while he handed them into the carriage; and no one was more severe than he on the lounging, slip-shod manners of the present day, which he said every woman should resent as a personal affront to herself.

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Of all his four great loves, IANTHE was the one to which his memory turned most constantly and most fondly. After he had told me the whole story, she, then an old woman, came to Bath with her grandchildren; and we used to go regularly every day to pay her a visit. She was sweet and gentle, evidently very proud of her old lover's affection, very fond of him, and somewhat afraid. And his behavior to her was perfect. He was at his best when with her. Tender, respectful, playful, with his old-world courtesy which sat so well on him, it was easy to understand why she had loved him so passionately in the fresh far-away past, and why she loved him still in the worn and withered present. All children were specially dear to LANDOR; but of all, her grandchildren were the dearest.

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He had very few books, marvelously few; for he never kept any, though he had many given to him, sending all he might receive, so soon as read, to Italy or to one of his brothers. He had not more than a dozen altogether. One was a Milton, one a Homer, one was a Horace, and there used to be a Ben Jonson, which afterward I missed, and one was SHAKESPEARE's sonnets. There were others, of course—his own works among them; but these I remember especially, for these were his reading books to me; for all that my Latinity barely carried me into the sense of half a dozen words in HORACE, and my Greek was nothing more than a knowledge of the alphabet and a few elementary words. He used to read his own poems to me also; and how he read! There was nothing like that deep, rich, musical voice of his. It was indeed like the noblest music. And when he came to the more touching passages—not necessarily pathetic, but rather stirring and searching—there was just that small inartificial quiver in his voice, which struck to one's own heart more than the most perfect bit of taught elocution in the world.

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I met him first in 1847, when he was seventy-three years of age. Long before this I had learnt his *Imaginary Conversations* by heart and was his enthusiastic admirer, without knowing whether the author was dead or alive, or where he lived, or, in fact, anything about him. I was visiting Dr. BRABANT in Bath, and we were at Mr. EMPSON's "old curiosity" shop, when we saw what seemed a noble-looking old man, badly dressed in shabby snuff-colored clothes, a dirty old blue necktie, unstarched cotton shirt—with a front more like a night-gown than a shirt—and "knubbly" apple-pie boots. But underneath the rusty old hat-brim gleamed a pair of quiet and penetrating gray-blue eyes; the voice was sweet and masterly; the manner that of a man of rare distinction. —*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHAT MAY BE THE FATE OF THE EARTH.—The following communication appears in *Nature* of July 14: "If you will kindly permit an amateur to rush in where astronomers fear to tread, I shall be glad to offer a few remarks on the above subject. The progress of science enables us to trace, with a probability almost amounting to certainty, the career of a star from its birth; from the most diffused condition of its parent nebula; through the stage of primary agglomeration when it shines as our sun; through the process of cooling into a dim and cloudy spheroid, such as Jupiter or our earth; until cold rules supreme, and the once glowing orb rolls on, barren as our moon. But when we have reached this stage, we have by no means done with the star. It must continue on its course, and, though in obscurity, it must retain its momentum and its attractive force. Our sun will thus one day travel in darkness, attended by a cohort of funereal planets, and perpetual night will reign over the solar system. This result appears to be but a question of time, and we are, therefore, led to the consideration that many systems must, in all probability, be already extinct, and wandering unnoticed. But as extinction is a gradual process, there will be multitudes of stars in various stages of dimness, and the brilliancy of any orb, its "magnitude," in fact, will therefore depend on its age, quite as much as on its size or distance. On this view, Sir W. HERSCHEL's method of "star gauging" cannot be relied on for a correct determination of the actual shape of the cluster called the "Wilky Way," as, instead of taking the average of brightness only as an indication of the average of distance, we have to superadd the average of age. Now, the smaller the star, the more quickly will its light die out; and therefore the necessary extent of our galaxy is immensely reduced. In other words, it appears that while the space separating us from the nearer stars, for which parallax has been obtained, remains, of course, unchanged, the computed distances of those hitherto considered to be furthest off will be much lessened, as there appears to be no reason for concluding that telescopic stars are necessarily more distant than bright ones for which we cannot obtain parallax, but that simply they are older or smaller, or both, and therefore dimmer.

Mr. PROCTOR, in *Other Worlds Than Ours*, argues that as telescopes barely reach the outermost stars of our own cluster, therefore it is impossible that they should reach to and resolve clusters constituting other systems and lying at distances enormously greater, and therefore that the resolvable nebulæ must lie within our galaxy. If my idea that the stars of our cluster which the telescope shows with difficulty, are not distant but dim, be correct, Mr. PROCTOR's argument appears to lose its force.

It will be readily allowed that if the light of the stars be fading away, a vast number may have already become extinct, and that it is indeed possible that the orbs now visible may be but a small surviving remnant of far greater multitudes which once illumined the heavens. If our cluster then be much reduced in extent, and its constituents be largely increased in number, it would follow, I imagine, that the chances against collision would be much reduced, and it then becomes less difficult to conceive the possibility of such an event having occurred in the case of the recent outbreak in Coronæ Borealis, especially if it were caused by the unobserved approach of an extinct body. This outbreak is usually ascribed to a sudden conflagration of hydrogen, the star being, as Prof. ROSCOE says, "on fire." But a star self-luminous surely must be always on fire, and if it contain hydrogen, that gas must be in a state of constant conflagration. The temporary brilliancy of the star seems rather such as would be occasioned by a collision with some comparatively small body, whose impact was yet sufficient to generate heat enough to accomplish its own disintegration and ignition. Let us suppose that collisions are possible, and that their frequency is merely a question of the chances. What would be the consequences of such an event? I imagine that they would depend chiefly on the relative momenta of the colliding bodies; that if one were very much larger than the other, and the velocities high, the temperature would be raised sufficiently to dissipate the smaller into gas, while merely heating, or possibly liquefying the larger. If the bodies were nearly of a size, and their momenta were great, possibly both would be reduced to a gaseous condition; in either case their tendency would be to form ultimately a body equal in weight to the sum of its two constituents. Either the larger body would annex the smaller, or, if both became nebulous, the fervid gases would radiate their heat and contract anew into a system possibly containing a sun and planets.

Again, supposing that two bodies approach each other in such a manner as to avoid a collision, that is, so that their mutual gravity causes them to leave their paths and revolve round each other, we should have the explanation of the existence of double, treble, multiple stars; we should also understand how it happens that some stars (Sirius, for instance,) are accompanied by non-luminous orbs. Also, it would seem that if extinct stars are really far more numerous than is generally supposed, the theory which regards the revolution of attendant dark bodies as one cause of the variability of certain stars, receives fresh support. Thus, in the course of time, nebulæ would form suns, suns would grow cold, or, while yet glowing, would come into contact and combine with other suns, till gradually space would be peopled with suns, larger and larger, but less and less thickly strewn. Pursuing the idea, we arrive at a period when all the stars of each galaxy shall become agglomerated into one mighty globe—nay, when all these vast galactic suns shall come together and form one solitary orb, in which all the matter once scattered through space shall be collected, accomplishing its successive fates as a sun without a system—a world without a sun—a cold and naked ball.

BATHS AND BATHING PLACES.—It would be out of place here to discuss the therapeutic action of mineral waters, or to recommend particular baths to patients. Of this subject physicians in England rarely know much, and in consequence of their ignorance underrate the value of mineral waters. We would, however, strongly recommend patients, before choosing a bathing place, to consult a well-informed medical man; as the indiscriminate use of some of the more powerful waters, such as those of Carlsbad, will be attended with injurious, and possibly even fatal, effects. But, with this caution, we may venture on a few hints.

One class of patients, among whom the gouty and dyspeptic may be specified, will seek alkaline waters, of which Vichy, Ems and Neuenahr, in the valley of the Ahr, are some of the best known. Another class will find that the salt springs of Homburg or Kissingen, or Soden or Harrogate, with its salt and sulphur, or many others, will restore their digestive powers and help them in many ways, or they may try cold sulphur waters in Great Britain. Those who are unfortunate enough to have deranged livers will do well to repair to Carlsbad, Marienbad or Elster.

Ladies and delicate children may find advantages from visiting Kreuznach, Ischl, Reichenhall, Kreuth, Rehme, advantages which, with a little management, might be obtained at our own neglected *wiches*, or salt springs, and at the sea-side. The ladies' baths, *par excellence*, are Bocklet, Ems, Franzensbad, Lieoenzelle, Schwalbach, Schlangenbad, and, out of Germany, Néris, Plombières, St. Sauveur, Bormio, and Ischia, affording a wide enough choice.

Those who suffer from rheumatism and cutaneous affections may avail themselves of either of the Aixes, of the Pyrenean baths, and of many others, and, indeed, might do worse than visit Mehadia in the Carpathians. One set of patients will find themselves wonderfully soothed, and their nervous systems restored by Gastein, or Wildbad, or Ragatz, while those who require energetic treatment for stiff joints and old wounds, have a great variety of waters from Baréges in the Pyrenees to Teplitz in Bohemia to select from.

The very numerous class who suffer from debility will rejoice in the carbonated chalybeates of Spa and Schwalbach, and in the champagne waters of Pyrmont; or may prefer the shady groves of the Black Forest at Rippoldsau, or the mountain climate of St. Moritz. Pale faces and lips will, at such places resume their natural colors, and the muscular system regain its pristine strength. In the case of such persons it is almost impossible to exaggerate the beneficial action of the iron cure, the three head-quarters of which are Schwalbach, St. Moritz and Pyrmont.—*The Quarterly Review for July.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Panama *Mail* has some very severe things to say concerning the imaginative excesses of the correspondent of a New-York journal in treating of the late fire. The solitary statement of truth in this account is said to be that a fire did take place on the 5th of June. The ancient city was not "wiped out," as stated; it is not true that "there was not a solitary fire-engine" in the place; the supposition that some of the inmates were burned under the Aspinwall Hotel was purely gratuitous, since it is perfectly certain that they all had time to make their escape; while an elaborate diagram furnished of the spot is chiefly remarkable for its inaccuracies. The *Mail* reaches a superlative degree of invective when it makes the startling assertion: "In fine, we have never seen so many falsehoods before contained even in a whole column of small type."

The inhabitants of a parish in Roumania have lately exemplified the fact that a more than merely verbal connection may be established between things spiritual and spirituous. Having erected a new church, they proceeded to dispose of the old one, but the moment that the common property became converted under the auctioneer's hammer into a divisible equivalent, the good people were much puzzled about how it was to be properly shared. A happy thought struck some rogue whose power of swallowing liquor was in inverse proportion to his industrial status—let the proceeds be invested in spirits. The counsel was approved of, and the church was publicly drank by the satisfied parishoners, who probably got drunk too.

There exists in England a somewhat entertaining sheet called the *Matrimonial News & Special Advertiser*, by means of which ladies and gentlemen seeking for partners in life make known their wants, and it is presumed get harmoniously assorted. In the number of the 9th inst., there are eleven and a half columns of advertisements from those wishing to "correspond," with a view to matrimony. The editor makes his conditions as follows; If a lady and gentleman desire to correspond, they must send their names in confidence as a guarantee of honorable intentions and good faith, and a fee is required before being put in correspondence. Should matrimony result, a further fee must be paid to the editor one month after marriage. Each advertiser is designated by a number, after this fashion: 572, aged 26, "son of a barrister, desires to marry, provided he can find an amiable and loving wife of congenial disposition. He has been educated on the Continent, possesses an income of £300 a year, and would appreciate a cheerful, happy home, with a true-hearted wife, who would find him a very good-natured husband, as well as *un chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*. Would be happy to communicate with 505, 557, 1870, 156, 536, 33, or 530. Editor has his address." 662 is "a young lady, aged twenty-seven, without fortune, rather short, considered winning and attractive, plays and sings, thinks she could make a kind husband happy; one not younger than herself, and a teetotaller preferred. Editor has address." 654 is a gentleman who says he has "a poetical eye, an amiable temper, and a strong beard, though turning gray." 538 is "a young widow lady, nineteen, highly accomplished, tall, fair, considered beautiful, and of independent means, wishes to marry a young nobleman or gentleman with not less than £5,000 a year." The most highly-gifted of the lot is a sort of Admirable Crichton, described as "a gentleman, educated at engineering colleges, and works in the country and on the Continent; civil and military. Aged twenty-eight. Height, 5 feet 7½. Light brown hair and whiskers; blue eyes; an athlete; member of scientific societies, and holding responsible professional appointments; entailed property in his own right after relatives' decease; affectionate and fond of domestic life; wishes to meet with a nice-looking gentlewoman, well educated and connected, of thorough Christian principles, and whose views agree with 'Far above rubies' in the *Christian World Magazine* for April and June; height about five feet seven or more; dark complexion, and with an income of not less than £200 a year. She might, if desirable, add part of this to the capital of engineering works in which he is interested, with interest guaranteed thereon at 7½ per cent. It is considered that, on being married, his professional duties and income therefrom will gradually increase, independently of her property. A widow need not answer this. References to theologians, solicitors, and medical advisers. Photograph and full particulars exchanged. Editor has address." The reflective reader will probably conclude that this last male paragon is more intent on advertising the *Christian World Magazine* than in procuring a wife.

Arithmomancy is not a very elegant verbal compound, but, as expressive of divination by figures, is capable of yielding very surprising results. Here is a sample from the Paris *Figaro*. First compose the annexed table.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	X	Y	Z
40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160

Then write the following phrase, composed, be it noted, by adding the figures for each letter:

F—(an energetic French abbreviation)	6
Oui (Yes,)	189
Napoléon (Napoleon)	326
Vaincra (will conquer)	284
Les (the)	135
Prussiens (Prussians)	644
Courage! (courage!)	286
The sum total forming the fatal year	1870

As the *Figaro* remarks, "Who wouldn't be a sorcerer?"

Utah may be expected to be the next claimant for admission to the Union as a State. Ten years ago it contained the requisite population and might then have been admitted but for the legal complications involved in the institution of polygamy. It is estimated that the Territory now contains 150,000 people, of whom 20,000 reside at Salt Lake City. The revival of the question will recall the stormy epochs of the Mormon establishment in Missouri, of the flight from Nauvoo, and the fatal hegira across the Desert. It must not be forgotten that even before polygamy became the recognized institution it is in Mormon polity, their habit of voting *en bloc* at the bidding of their spiritual superiors, made them umpires of the political situation in their earlier location, and might still exert a disastrous influence upon a close and critical national contest.

The case of Murphy Delaney, who, during a Coroner's inquest on his own body, sat up and expressed an opinion that he didn't think he was dead, has been celebrated in widely-known and immortal verse. A compatriot of Murphy, named CALLAHER, lately found himself in Hartford in a somewhat similar position. He had got stabbed in a drunken row, and being pronounced *in articulo mortis*, the necessary officials were summoned in great haste to take his dying deposition. Unlike his prototype, Mr. CALLAHER did not venture to dispute the opinion of the "docther," and so it required no adjuration to "be aisy," to enable him to receive the deputation with becoming gravity. A thought appeared to have struck the medical man, however, that the victim was not dying so fast as might have been expected, so, to correct mistakes, he proceeded to probe the wound, which he found to be about as dangerous as a cut in the finger. On receiving the gratifying intelligence that he was not dying after all, Mr. CALLAHER promptly expressed a desire to resume the unfinished punishment of the spalpeen with whom he had been engaged.

There is nothing so long-lived as the dogmatism of ignorance. The foolish person calling himself "Parallax," who lately lost, in England, a heavy bet which he had staked on the fact of the earth being flat, is still unconvinced, and through the columns of a journal called the *Armourer*, whose mission is apparently anti-scientific, denounces both winner and umpire in the late dispute as being guilty of knavery, and of false, unfair and fraudulent conduct. The editor of *Nature* recalls the fact that as far back as 1856, "Parallax" was confounded by a conclusive experiment similar to that lately resorted to. The plan was as follows:

"To place four flags in a straight line, intersecting the River Yare between Strumpshaw or Bradestone and Norton, for a space of not less than four miles, or six miles if possible. The flags to be at the same height above the water, except the last or fourth flag, which is to be placed close behind the third flag, at a height of three feet above it; if we can see the fourth or furthest flag above the tops of the other three flags, the earth is a plane, or if the second flag from the telescope be above a line joining the tops of the first and third flags, the earth is a globe."

The result was thus announced:

"That upon looking at the flags with a powerful telescope, the top of the second flag was fifteen inches and one-half of an inch above a line joining the tops of the first and fourth flags, and twenty-four inches and one-quarter of an inch above a line joining the tops of the first and third flags, thereby proving that the earth is a globe, and that from the results of this experiment, 'Parallax' is bound, by the beforementioned agreement, to renounce, forever, his theory of the earth being a plane."

The Police authorities in the English Metropolis, appear to consider that the noble art of self-defense is worthy of the attention of every custodian of the peace. With this view they have furnished each of their stations with a set of boxing-gloves, whereby the "peelers" may, in their hours of leisure, indulge in the healthy recreation of punching each others heads. Appropriate as may be the accomplishment of scientific boxing to the officer whose duty it is to be frequently where hard knocks are being dealt out, we should imagine there would be slight danger that the men in blue, might by such means, come to regard a fight with the eye of a connoisseur, and might refrain from interfering through a desire to avoid spoiling a very pretty mill. The typical English policeman has, however, so much of this "too, too solid flesh," eloquently apostrophized by *Hamlet*, that there is probably little danger of his taste for athletics interfering, either with the sternness of his demeanor or his well-known attachment to the spoils of area kitchens.

A Southern editor professes himself unable to understand the *raison d'etre* of the mosquito. That playful insect is described as "a sanguinary cuss, with no redeeming qualities that we could ever discover. If he possesses any he is too modest to let his virtues be known."

"He will come singing about your ears just as you have turned in, thinking, no doubt, that if music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, it ought to lull you to sleep. His notes have a contrary effect upon us. If he would whistle some popular airs, it might be different, but he don't. He possesses only one charm—that which absence lends in the cold months. The fly will go for molasses, the spider will inveigle the fly into his 'parlor,' the bird will gobble the spider, but the musquito, that sharp-toothed, blood-craving, gray-backed bird of destiny, was built to torment mankind, and he answers the purpose admirably."

The State of Nevada is said to possess at present a specimen of humanity in that stage "when wild in woods the noble savage ran." An alleged eye-witness of the movements of the *bona fide* "wild man" describes him as white, and "about forty years old, nearly covered by a coat of fine, long hair, and in appearance otherwise not at all startling. He carried in his right hand a large club and in his left a rabbit or other small animal." Catching sight of the party who were watching him, he is reported as having started up with a scream like the roar of a lion, and brandishing his club, to have attacked the horses in a perfect frenzy of fury. The dogs, on being called on to pursue him, refused to stir, but with distended eyes they sat, mutely gazing into the darkness. The party seemed altogether indisposed to face, in the night, this individual, whom they set down as an "infuriated demon;" but by morning they found that he had driven one of their horses over a precipice, and had otherwise wreaked vengeance on the animal. After some search a cave was discovered, supposed to be the residence of the wild man. The sole clue to his identity was a set of soldier buttons and a dime dated 1841, from which the "eye-witness" concluded that he is a man lost from FREMONT's command in 1846, or near that time.

A Missouri "Frou Frou"—Return of a Truant Wife—She is Restored to Her Children.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 26.

About two years ago there came to this city, from C——, a gentleman by the name of R——; a lovely wife and two beautiful children, a little boy and girl, aged four and six respectively, accompanied him. Mrs. R—— was from one of the first families of the city named, and from childhood had been reared in the lap of luxury; but a few years after her marriage, her husband sustained a severe loss in his mercantile affairs, and, as they failed to regain their former position and affluence, came to this city, with a hope of bettering their condition. Soon after their arrival he was fortunate enough to obtain a position as surveyor on the line for a new railroad. His duties were such that he could not visit his family more than once in six weeks. On his first and second return all was as it should be—that is, he saw nothing to arouse his suspicion—his wife was all goodness; all smiles and love; but those smiles were smiles of deceit; her love that of a perjured woman. She had formed the acquaintance of a well-to-do man in this city, possessed of means, and upon him was lavishing all of her love and attention. Anxious to change location for a time at least, and to spend a few weeks with her new-found love, she placed her little one under the care of an old woman in the extreme eastern part of the city, and with her paramour set out for the East. A week later the husband returned as was his custom, but found them gone, his once happy home deserted and desolate. Wretched and heart-broken he wandered around the city for a time and giving all up as lost, returned with a sad heart to his business. Mr. R. came back to St. Joseph. One evening, a few weeks since, he stepped into an ice-cream saloon; but he was scarcely seated when a lady in the other end of the room flew to him, and throwing her arms about his neck, fell at his feet sobbing, "Oh! William! take me away! take me away." At last he had found his truant and unfaithful wife. He loved her too well to reproach her, and taking her by the hand, led her out upon the street and back to her little home. The next morning he found his little darlings and brought them home, and the day following they left the city.

The Virginia Apple Crop.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* says: There was shipped to Baltimore from the landings on the Rappahannock, on a recent trip of the *Matilda*, 1,000 barrels of apples. A few days preceding there was shipped on board the *Wenonah*, from the same landings, 800 barrels of the same fruit. The apples brought $2 a barrel in the Baltimore market, but the supply being ahead of the demand, the price fell to $1 per barrel, since which time there has been no further shipment.

A Petrified Forest in California.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"While on a visit, last Friday, at Calistoga Springs, I was told of a petrified tree, which could be seen by going upon the mountain, about five miles distant. As it was rare, or uncommon, to find such petrification above ground, and being much interested as an amateur, in geology, I went with the landlord of the Springs Hotel, to the locality, and very much to my astonishment and pleasure, I discovered twelve petrified trees lying upon the ground. The largest of the number is about twenty feet in length by six in diameter, the roots being below the surface of the soil. This tree is broken in several places, squarely across, proving conclusively that it was petrified when it fell. It cannot be otherwise, for no such fracture of a living tree was ever seen. I looked around, hoping to find one of them standing, but saw none. They all show the same fracture, being broken squarely across the trunk, with the parts separated as they struck the ground, for a foot or so, by the weight of their fall.

They are situated upon a small hill, or elevation, rising from the plateau, and the hill is not soil, but rock, which crops out at intervals. There are many similar petrifactions, I am told, in this State, but thus far all of them have been found below the soil. I think Dr. LARDNER mentions a case where he supposed the trees to have been pushed up from below by some convulsion, after petrifaction occurred; but I have never heard of any other discovery of such trees lying on the surface.

On Saturday two gentlemen visited the locality, and reported that they found more than forty of the same trees within a mile. I have not a doubt of it, as of the twelve I saw I found the last two accidentally coming off the ground.

Being a stranger, and unacquainted with the variety of trees which grow in this State, I am unable to tell what kind of species these trees are; but the wood is silicified, having the quality of scratching glass, and shows occasionally crystalizations or opalized spots through and upon it.

I hope this discovery will be followed up, and explorations made by the scientific gentlemen of the State, and I shall take great pleasure in accompanying them to the spot and assisting in the search."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A prize of £100 has been offered at the University of Oxford for the best essay in refutation of materialism.

Lord LYTTON is writing a new novel for *Blackwood's Magazine*, for which it is said he will receive £3,000.

Mr. MILL is at work on a new edition of his *Logic*; and Miss HELEN TAYLOR is said to be editing the posthumous works of BUCKLE.

MARK LEMON's notes on the origin and history of *Punch* have, it is said, been found, and are to be published; a life of its editor also.

All the mud is to be removed from the bed of the Serpentine, which will doubtless prove gratifying to the serpents.

The best shot at Wimbledon last year was Corp. CAMERON, who won the Queen's prize. This year he is one of the poorest of the marksmen.

An eagle was shot a few days back near Bellye, in Austria, bearing a collar with the date 1646, and some arms partially effaced by time and exposure to the weather.

A cipher dispatch from M. BENEDETTI, on account of its length, delayed the French declaration of war for one day. It contained 1,000 words.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* considers Capt. EYRE as "a wrong-judging man harshly judged, because the results of the accident were so deplorable." It does make a good deal of difference which leg the boot is on.

The builder of a church now in course of erection south of the Thames, when the toast of his health was given, rather enigmatically replied that "he was more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

A new club has been started in Naples, which bears the name of the "Piccolo Circolo." It is founded by thirty-five gentlemen, and all political discussions are strictly prohibited. The members of the club have the privilage of a *sala di scherma*, (fencing-room.)

BRANDT, the Russian naturalist, has been elected a correspondent of the Academie des Sciences in the section of Zoology. Mr. DARWIN was also a candidate. After two ballots, M. BRANDT had twenty-two votes, and Mr. DARWIN sixteen.

Between the 17th and 21st of June thirteen steamers went through the Suez Canal. Of these nine were English, two French, one Austro-Hungarian and one Egyptian. At that rate the Canal Company is not likely to pay large dividends.

The Peabody statue in London is now completed. The memorial to this distinguished philanthropist is placed in the city, in proximity to the Exchange; the statue representing Mr. PEABODY is sitting in a chair. The cost has been £3,700.

Baron TAYLOR, whoever he may be, has assigned the sum of $2,000 to found an annual prize for the benefit of men of letters "who shall be esteemed the most deserving of such recognition at the hands of the Parisians." Who speaks next?

Prof. GAMGEE writes to a London paper, suggesting that instead of putting ice into drinking-water, we should employ machines, which he says are already successfully used, for reducing the temperature of water by extracting the heat from it. Query.—What effect does ice have on the water?

A new club is in course of formation at London to be called the "Strollers," to consist of 200 members, the only qualification for whose society is to be that of "good fellows." Who is to decide as to their qualifications—the candidates? Is their occupation typified in their name?

English Sheriffs are very careful not to hurt the feelings of prisoners when they announce to them the day of execution. They have just "intimated" to the Uxbridge murderer, that it will be convenient for them to "meet him on the 1st of August." Suppose he had refused to be "intimated," what then?

The new Cunard steam-ship *Algeria* has been successfully launched from the building-yard of Messrs. JAMES and GEORGE THOMSON, Govan, on the Clyde. The *Algeria* is a sister ship to the *Abyssinia*; she measures 3,500 tons, and has accommodations for upward of 1,000 passengers.

The father and mother of the "Welsh Fasting Girl" have been found guilty of manslaughter. The man gets twelve months' and the woman six months' hard labor. The little experiment for increasing their internal revenue and diminishing the cost of living will not in all probability be tried again.

We observe in a recently-issued programme of races to be run on the Maze Course, County Down, under the particular patronage of the Marquis of DOWNSHIRE, that one of the events to be contested was "open to horses of all denominations." It would be a matter of real interest which horse won. Probably the different sects furnished colors for the racers.

The Portuguese Consul-General at Bangkok, a hale man and an excellent swimmer, while bathing in the River Menam, suddenly sunk from having come into collision with an electric eel, and was drowned. Verdict of the Coroner's jury: "Died from an overdose of lightning, or a sudden contact with electricity."

It is now denied that the Marquis of BUTE was ever formally received into the Roman Catholic Church. It is asserted that a transaction like that which occurred to Lothair in the famous procession at Rome is all that has really taken place up to the present time. The next news to be looked for is that there is no such person as the Marquis of BUTE.

"Mr. STARR KING, the American writer, after whom is named one of the grandest of American mountains, has published a work on the *White Hills of New-Hampshire*, the 'Granite State.'" About once a year, whenever a new edition of Mr. KING's book on the *White Mountains* is published, the *Athenæum* repeats the above notice, refusing to recognize the fact that Mr. KING died some years ago, and that his work is not new.

JOHN DUKE attempted to murder his wife in Bridgewater Gardens. The wife deposed that without any provocation her husband suddenly attacked her with a stick, and having stunned her by blows on the head, proceeded to cut her throat. Yet it would seem that, after, all this was only one of the amenities of conjugal life, for we read that, "before the prisoner was removed he shook hands with his wife, and they kissed each other most affectionately." What a treasure of a wife Mrs. DUKE must be!

The *Musical Standard* states that an Austrian eccentric has excited much amusement in Parisian circles by addressing to the Emperor NAPOLEON a letter couched in the most naive and simple phraseology, its purport being an application for admission into the Paris Conservatoire of Music, as well as *une petite pension* of two thousand florins; the applicant (to make good such pretensions) claiming to possess one of those voices "which are made to shine in every century for the welfare and consolation of humanity!"

With respect to Mr. DICKENS' family it may be news to many to hear that he had ten children, (eight of whom are living,) namely, two daughters and eight sons. Of the sons one is in the royal navy, and now stationed at Valparaiso, one in India and two sheep-farming in Australia, near Melbourne. The youngest of the sons is at college and the eldest is now conductor of *All the Year Round*. Of the daughters one is married to CHARLES COLLINS, brother of WILKIE COLLINS. She is the heroine of MILLAIS' famous painting of the "Black Brunswicker." The unmarried daughter, like Miss THACKERAY, is a novelist of more than average talent, her best known works being *Aunt Margaret's Trouble, Mabel's Progress* and *Veronica.*

Two young girls, both pretty brunettes, both named MARIE, jumped into the Seine, at the same spot, within a few days of each other, from the same cause—viz., being crossed in love. They were both rescued and brought to the same receiving-house, taken to the same hospital, and are both likely to recover. The only difference between their two cases is that one was fished out by a young wood-cutter, and the other by a young locksmith. Touching, very. The miraculous appearance of the gentlemen at the proper time has, however, a suspicious look.

The *North German Correspondent* states that the project of erecting a statue to THEODORE KORNER in his native City of Dresden is now likely to be soon realized, the necessary funds having been raised. Prof. Dr. HANEL was intrusted with the execution of the model, which is at present finished, and represents the poet and hero in a bold attitude, advancing with his sword pressed to his left breast, while in his right hand he holds his patriotic songs, his most terrible weapon against the oppressors of Germany. The loose dragoon cloak is thrown back so as to show the uniform of "LUTZOW's wild horsemen."

Surgeon RINGER, of the Seventh Cavalry, (British,) has been experimenting with strychnine on monkeys, and has found out two interesting circumstances. One class of monkeys took kindly to the drug, which seemed to be relished as a sort of appetizer. Gin and bitters is not altogether unknown to the human being, but a glass of grog with ten grains of strychnine would scarcely leave the man, as it left the monkey, "as well as ever." But there is another sort of monkey, one of which succumbed in an hour and a half to a dose of three grains of the poison. This comes a little nearer home, but happily there is a difference. This monkey who was poisoned had to be forced to take the drug. He can have no affinity to the human race, for if we had this instinctive dread of poison what would become of our vendors of food and drink?

In connection with Greek brigandage and its results, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the temptation of brigands to attack foreigners is increased tenfold. "For they have learned this, that if they can only capture a stranger of any position, and especially an Englishman, the fortune of the captors is made at once. However extravagant the ransoms they may demand, if they only accompany their demand with indications of being in earnest, they are certain to obtain what they ask. Ambassadors and Consuls will vie with each other in raising the necessary funds with the smallest possible delay. Bankers will discover the shortest and easiest method of forwarding the sums so raised with the slightest amount of danger and inconvenience to the amiable recipients. And in taking these steps they will be applauded, to the very echo, by the public opinion of their respective countries. He will be esteemed the most zealous and useful diplomat who has bought off his countrymen with the noblest disregard of expense and the smallest hesitation."

The Fighting Fenians—Gen. Burke in Boston—He Declares England to be a Third-Class Power.

From the Boston Herald, July 28.

The Boston and Charlestown Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood held their annual picnic yesterday, in Locke's Grove, Greenwood, (Malden.) A more delightful day could hardly have been wished. There were three companies of the "Legion of St. Patrick" present in uniform, namely: Company A, of Boston, Lieut. CALLAHAN, thirty men; Company B, of Boston, Capt. D. J. FORD, forty men; and Company C, of Salem, Capt. JOHN DOHERTY, fifty men. It was intended to have a battalion drill of the three companies; but as there was not sufficient room in the grove, the simple company movements and manual were only shown.

Gen. DENNIS F. BURKE, of New-York, the commander of the "Legion of St. Patrick," in the United States, with one or two members of his staff, was present in full uniform.

Gen. BURKE made a stirring speech. He said it was the first time he had been in Massachusetts, but he knew the patriotism of the Massachusetts Irishmen, for he had seen the Irish Ninth and the Irish Twenty-eighth in the battle-fields of Virginia, fighting as only true soldiers and brave men can fight. The Irish soldiers had upheld the dignity and honor of the American flag, and he hoped they would today pledge themselves anew in their devotion to the sacred cause of their own country. It was not an occasion for idle display of words, but for earnest, determined action, in which liberty, dearer than life, was the stake at issue. We wanted England to engage herself in the present European struggle, in which exigency Ireland's time would have come, and he said that son of Ireland would be unfaithful to his trust did he not welcome and improve it. England was today a third-class Power, and was afraid of the slumbering revenge of outraged Ireland. Gen. BURKE concluded his speech by earnestly advocating the harmonizing of the petty elements which detract from unity upon the great subject which should bind the people of Ireland together as one man.

A Great Leap at Buffalo—Frank Thorne Jumps from a Railroad Bridge.

From the Buffalo Courier, July 28.

About 300 people, including a number of ladies, assembled at the Lake Shore Railway bridge yesterday afternoon to witness FRANK THORNE make a leap from the bridge into the creek. About 5 o'clock FRANK appeared on the upper part of the bridge, dressed in a sort of Georgia uniform—"trunks," we believe, is the technical name—and was greeted with any amount of applause. The intrepid jumpist responded by gracefully waving his hand to the crowd, and almost immediately started on a run for the verge. Without the slightest hesitation he jumped off, and descending in a perfectly perpendicular position, his hands and arms being kept close to his body, struck the water fairly and disappeared beneath the surface. Scarcely had the excited crowd relieved their anxiety by a long drawn breath when Mr. THORNE reappeared and boldly struck out for the shore, swimming in a manner which fully testified to his uninjured condition. As he landed upon the somewhat muddy bank he was again vociferously cheered. The distance from the top of the bridge to the water is a little less than fifty feet. Some little inconvenience was experienced by Mr. THORNE from the near proximity of the telegraph wires to the edge of the jumping point, necessitating a running jump of about six feet to clear them. The leap will be repeated this afternoon, when a staging will be erected so as to obviate this obstruction. Mr. THORNE informs us that his proposed leap from the upper Suspension Bridge at the Falls, will be exactly 190 feet by measurement. A platform is to be run out from the bridge, and the jump will be made from this, standing.

American Institute of Instruction—Forty-First Annual Meeting.

From the Worcester Spy, July 28.

The forty-first annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction began its session yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in Washburn Hall, there being a rather small attendance, about 150 persons, at the opening. Prof. S. S. GREENE, of Brown University, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and Rev. T. E. ST. JOHN made the opening prayer, after which Mayor BLAKE made the address of welcome in behalf of the citizens. The Mayor spoke upon the great importance of the matter of education, which had brought the teachers from other cities to spend a few days with us, and closed his remarks with the following words of welcome:

"In the full appreciation, therefore, of your responsibilities, and the the magnitude of your mission as representing the educational interests of our whole people through the medium of free schools, we feel that no organized body throughout the land, no meeting of citizens, no concentration of mental power, has or can have a more important work entrusted to them than that which is now committed to your keeping; humble perhaps in origin, yet gigantic in power; voluntary in assumption, but infinite in conception; local in its early history, yet boundless in its development; a little seed sown in Massachusetts soil scarce half a century ago, to be gathered in the harvest of a continent; the child of New-England, to become, through your well-directed efforts, the saviour of Republican American Government. In this true spirit of co-operation and interest, my friends, would I welcome you to this city of Worcester, which will ever heartily respond to every demand for the advancement of education among the people of this land, and he whose voice has so recently been heard in the halls of Congress as their Representative with equal force and ability demands in their behalf that universal education shall be made a 'national concern and national necessity.' Welcome to the hospitalities of our citizens, who would bid you God speed in the noble work of your hands, and through the blessings of Providence may this and succeeding generations, through the whole breadth of our land, witness as the perennial fruit of the labors of this American Institute of Instruction the ripened and ever-ripening sheaves of religion and morality, of culture and loyalty, of developed intellect and educated mind, which shall give to our whole people the true source and only power of self-government, furnish the foundation of our national strength, and [illegible] forever the perpetuity of the American Republic."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1870.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

No reports of any battle have as yet been received at any point, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The strength of the Prussian forces at various points, as stated in dispatches received in Paris, is 780,000 men. The reported invasion of Luxembourg by 100 French soldiers is denied in the *Journal Officiel* of yesterday. M. GEIGER, a member of the French Senate, the owner of large factories near Saarlouis, has been expelled from Prussia. It is believed that the troops now in Rome will be in Paris by Aug. 10. The French Baltic fleet has arrived at Copenhagen. It is now thought that the Prussian Army will cross the Rhine from Baden into France near Hüningen, two miles below Basel. NAPOLEON formally assumed the command of the army yesterday. The Prince Imperial visited the camps yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. The health of the army is good. The entire French Press praise the Emperor's address to the people. Breadstuffs in Paris are nearly as high in price as on the eve of the Prusso-Austrian war. A ridiculous story comes from Paris to London that Dr. EVANS has been authorized to reject the offer of Gen. SHERIDAN and other Americans who were said to have been anxious to serve against Prussia. The French Government, it is also said, has refused to allow Gen. SHERIDAN to be a privileged spectator of the contest. The reports received in England from French and German sources are utterly irreconcilable. Bets are, however, offered in London, that the Prussian Army will enter Paris within a fortnight. The Catholic clergy, of Limerick, Ireland, are reported have prepared for a demonstration in favor of France, today, but it has been forbidden by the authorities. It is the opinion that Irish sympathy is nourished with French gold. The position of the French forces is given in dispatches received in London. An English officer named WINSLOW, in the Baden service, was killed in the recent skirmish at Niederbronn.

Every able-bodied Prussian, it is stated in dispatches from Berlin, between twenty and thirty years of age, is in the army. On Friday, a small force of French cavalry passed the frontier at Perl, but retired without effecting anything. The feeling against England is most intense in Prussia. The Berlin papers of yesterday contain unsparing attacks, and one of them says "England evidently wants another *Alabama* question." Lord LOFTUS, the English Ambassador at Berlin, has gone to Potsdam in order, it is said, to avoid discussion on the neutrality question. "Historicus," the *Times* correspondent, has written a letter to that journal, in which he justifies the position taken by Great Britain. Another shipwreck, resulting from the removal of marine signals, is reported to have occurred recently off the mouth of the Elbe, resulting in the loss of the brig *Veracity*. The North-German steamer *Silesia* arrived safely in Leith on Friday evening.

The explanation of BENEDETTI of the secret treaty affair was published in the Paris *Journal Officiel* yesterday. He claims that the objectionable proposals in reference to Belgium came from BISMARCK; and to account for his handwriting, he says that the terms were dictated to him by the Prussian Minister. King WILLIAM, BENEDETTI adds, did not favor BISMARCK's plans. OLLIVIER, in an interview with the principal editors of Paris, on Friday, made similar explanations. He also referred to the general disarmament measures suggested some time since, which he said were only intermediary to those proposed by Lord CLARENDON. BISMARCK then informed Earl CLARENDON that Prussia absolutely refused to disarm, and OLLIVIER asserted that no offers other than these made by CLARENDON, were made by France to Prussia on this subject. In regard to the evacuation of Rome, OLLIVIER, in the same interview, justified the step as both equitable and useful, and calculated to unite France more closely to Italy and Austria. England, it is said, will notify both France and Prussia that the explanations in reference to the secret treaty are unsatisfactory, and will ask Russia to join her in placing a force in Belgium for the protection of that country.

A dispatch from Madrid states that Señor OLOZAGA has committed himself to the project of having Spain form an alliance with France, and is urging its propriety in that city. The French mission to Austria is said to have been unsuccessful, and Austria will allow Italian troops in Rome. The fortification of the city is proposed by Gen. KANZLER, of the War Department. The Pope's Chaplain has gone to Paris to receive the Canadian defenders of the Pope. Austria, it is said, consults Italy on the attitude to be preserved. The Vienna journals complain that the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse are compromising Austrian neutrality by their intrigues.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London *Saturday Review*, of yesterday, contains a severe article on the life of the late CHARLES DICKENS, and reflects upon the morality of his later works....Mr. MILLISH is to succeed the late Judge GIFFORD, in the Court of Appeals in Chancery....M. LESSEPS received the freedom of London yesterday....Mme. RATAZZI, recently deceased in Florence, was the mother, and not the wife, of the Ex-Prime Minister of that name.... Austria is to establish a steam line from Trieste to Southampton to connect with the line from this country....The departure of MONTPENSIER from Madrid is contradicted, as is also the rumors of contemplated Ministerial changes in the Spanish Cabinet.

GENERAL.

During the execution of JOSEPH MYERS, at Shelbyville, Ill., on Friday, for the murder of PLEBESSO CALHOUN, two years ago, quite a serious riot occurred, which, for a time, seemed threatening. A man named HOLDEN, convicted and sentenced to be hanged with MYERS, for the same murder, received a commutation of his sentence on Thursday, from Gov. PALMER. On Friday, a mob surrounded the jail and demanded MYERS' release. While the execution was in progress, the fence surrounding the scaffold was torn down, and various other acts of violence were committed. The law was, however, executed, and the crowd dispersed, without bloodshed.

The races at Long Branch yesterday were largely attended, about 10,000 persons being present. The first race was won by *Lobelia*, the second by *Enquirer*, and the third by *Helmbold*. In the second race *Lynchburg* stepped into a concealed hole and broke his shoulder-blade.

JAMES MCCONKY, formerly of the firm of MCCONKY & PARR, died in Baltimore on Friday night from injuries received in being thrown from his carriage a few days since. Mr. MCCONKY was sixty-two years of age, and had retired from business.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment, passing through Philadelphia, yesterday, on its return home to Baltimore from the excursion to Cape May, was reviewed at the residence of Gen. PATTERSON, and received generous hospitalities. It arrived in Baltimore last evening.

A monster barbecue, attended by 4,000 persons, took place at Staunton, Va., yesterday, for the purpose of furthering the subscription of $300,000 toward the construction of the Valley Railway.

The proposed Convention called by those in favor of removing the National Capital westward, will be held at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, on the 28th of October.

In the game of base-ball, yesterday, at Cincinnati, between the Red Stockings and the Mutuals of this City, the latter were defeated by a score of 15 to 12.

A hearing was had in the Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday in Boston, in the matter of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, on a petition restraining the Company from issuing bonds under the authority of the State of Connecticut, and asking for the appointment of permanent receivers pending the suit. Counsel on both sides agreed to the proposition, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when the receivers will probably be appointed.

The English Government, it is said, acting under the recommendation of the Dominion Government, has granted amnesty to all parties connected with the late Red River Rebellion.

The troubles in North Carolina continue, and thirty more citizens of Allamance County were, it is reported, arrested by KIRKE, yesterday.

The Fenian leaders, O'NEIL, BROWN and MONAHAN, were sentenced at Windsor, Vt., yesterday, as follows: O'NEILL to two years' imprisonment in the State's Prison at Windsor, and $10 fine; BROWN to nine months' imprisonment and $5 fine; and MONAHAN, whom it was shown was not actually engaged in the fight, to six months' imprisonment and $1 fine.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday night the mail coach for Corinne was stopped by six armed men, nineteen miles south of Pleasant Valley, Idaho, for the purpose of robbery. The horses were whipped up, however, and the treasure carried was thus saved. About thirty shots were fired after the coach, and a passenger named REYNOLDS was probably fatally wounded, and the driver hit in the arm.

The Murderer of Mr. Nathan.

The man who murdered Mr. NATHAN, on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, is, in all human probability, still in New-York, and doubtless reads the papers as regularly as anyone else. He is, very likely, much amused with the reporters' very positive statements about him, and knows but too well the value of the "clues" which are said to have been obtained.

Secure as he may think himself, there is at least a chance that he may be unearthed. If he is one of the men who were employed about the house in the repairs spoken of, or if he was only a confederate of one of these men, his absence from his home or usual places of resort on Thursday evening must have been noticed. It is most probable that some one suspects him. Some of his comrades or boon companions must have detected unusual appearances about him on Friday morning, or else his absence from his duties at home must have created doubts. In a word, there *must* be some man or woman—more probably a woman than a man—who could name the murderer.

Now, we wish to call the attention of this person, whoever he or she may be, to the fact that a sum approaching fifty thousand dollars may be obtained at once, and without any risk or difficulty, merely by giving such information to the Police as will lead to the discovery of the murderer. The person informing the Police has nothing whatever to fear. On the contrary, the public will look upon him as a benefactor, and readily make any arrangements he may wish for his future comfort. With fifty thousand dollars he could go to another country, if he chose, and there enjoy himself the rest of his days. He will have done an act which his conscience will approve, and which all men will applaud.

The barbarous monster who committed the murder cannot offer anybody very much to keep his secret. Wherever he is, he must be afraid to use his plunder. On the other hand, here are about fifty thousand dollars waiting to be claimed. It is a large sum of money. Supposing that the hack-driver, who was seen in the vicinity of the house on the night of the murder, really knows anything about it. If he did not actually strike the fatal blows, he can have fifty thousand dollars by going into the first Police Station he comes to, and telling what he knows.

We should be sorry to add new difficulties to the task now devolving upon the Police. But we must point out the necessity of keeping every person who had access to the house for a week or two before the murder under strict surveillance. There should be no hesitation about this. We need not say that if Superintendent JOURDAN succeeds in bringing the assassin to light, his name will be established at once and for all, and the public will never forget the service he has rendered.

Matrimony and Baggage-Smashing.

It was a pleasant story we heard the other day of that young lady whose amiability served to convert the misfortune of a broken trunk into what, let us hope, may prove a life-long happiness. She was on her way to some watering-place when the accident occurred, and a gentleman of the party who assisted her to repair the disaster was so struck by her uncommon good temper under such trying circumstances, that although he had known her but a day, he proposed to her on the spot and was accepted. What corresponding good quality of his induced the acceptance, we are not told. Probably the taste displayed in the offer had an overwhelming effect. In any event, the story is a very pretty one, and whether true or not will have about the same effect on all the other marriageable ladies who read it. An allowable envy of the fortunate fair one, will conflict with admiration of the chivalric promptitude which rewarded her goodness. *Si non è vero, è ben trovato* will be the universal feminine verdict. Marriage, alone, is, of course, an always welcome boon, but marriage introduced by love at first sight, and arrayed in all the enticing hues of romance, is getting rarer every day in this prosaic age.

This being the case, it is easy to see what will be the consequence of the incident lately reported. Hereafter baggage-smashing will take its place among the most formidable devices of the feminine armory. It will be studied as an accomplishment; perhaps it will take its place, in the *curriculum* of every select young ladies' academy, with the piano and the use of the globes. The road, to every watering-place will shortly seem like the track of a routed army of haberdashers and modistes. At every station, masculine fortitude will be assailed by the spectacle of angelic creatures, smiling with supernatural sweetness amid the ruins of their wardrobes. On the Long Branch and Newport boats, chivalry will be suddenly summoned from its after-deck cigar to the rescue of beauty, helpless but amiable, in the wreck of bonnets and the crash of silks. Marius at Carthage will cease to be the examplar of courage proof against despair, when once the girl of the period is descried, hovering serene above her battered bandboxes. Custom-house officers will be welcomed where before they were received with hatred and contempt. Porters will be bribed into convenient carelessness, new trunks will be at a discount, and trunk straps furtively cut. Croquet and hop waltz will yield in popularity with gentlemen to the novel pastime of restoring Belinda's scattered treasures of lace and lawn to their faultless tabernacle. The recovery of a soiled basquine or a rumpled ruche must excite at once in every gallant breast that pity which is akin to love, and an irresistible tenderness will be kindled by a torn *jupe*. A demolished satchel will provoke a declaration of affection, a broken Saratoga will elicit an offer of marriage. Cupid will ship as a deck hand on every steamer, and Hymen will be a brakesman on every railroad.

Perhaps the practice may not jump to such universal adoption at a bound. But women are quick to see and to seize every advantage in the matrimonial game, though milder conjectures than we have indulged in might be allowable. Let us hope that if the system is brought to such perfection, hasty marriage may not always be a prelude to leisurely repentance, nor broken hearts as frequent as broken trunks.

The Police and Thieves of London.

One of the most surprising circumstances connected with modern London is its rapid growth. We are very apt to dwell with astonishment upon the wonderful expansion of our own City, and to indulge in great anticipations of the future; but we doubt if New-York has increased, in population or extent, during the last thirty years, as much in proportion as London. The latter city has absorbed one suburb after another until it now covers about seven hundred square miles of land, inhabited by three millions and a half of people—more than is contained in all Scotland; two-thirds as many as live in Ireland, and one-eighth of the entire population of Great Britain. Although London is a great centre of art, and intellect and industry, it is also a centre of misery, poverty, and vice. It is infested with a multitude who live upon the industry of others, and are ready at any moment to commit crime. In addition to this army of paupers, numbering more than a hundred thousand, there is another army of actual criminals, numbering nearly thirty thousand, who make London their headquarters, and who are the shrewdest and most dangerous of the criminal class of the kingdom. To effectually hold these two elements in check, maintain order, detect and punish crime, and protect the lives and property of the law-abiding classes, is a problem of vital importance, not only in London, but in every other great city. The system adopted in London, and known as the "Metropolitan Police," has now been in existence for forty years, and it has been brought to a degree of perfection without any parallel.

In the London *Quarterly Review* for July we find an admirable article on the "Police of London," from which we glean much interesting and valuable information. Considering our own unsatisfactory experience in Police matters, we feel sure that the subject is one which cannot be too closely studied. There is a vast field for improvement in our New-York system, as is painfully apparent from the impunity with which crime is committed, and all sorts of violence allowed to prevail. We have no doubt that valuable suggestions might be gathered from the exposition of the London system which is given in the *Quarterly*, and for that reason we commend the article to the careful perusal of our Police authorities.

Previous to the organization of the Metropolitan Police, London was in a pitiable plight. Ruffianism and crime had everywhere the upper hand. In fact, we can imagine from the description of affairs which is given, that matters were even worse than they now are in New-York. The anarchy which prevailed at length became so intolerable that, in 1830, the present Police was organized, and has since been extended over an area reaching fifteen miles in every direction from Charing Cross. This vast territory is divided into nineteen divisions, which are again divided into subdivisions, sections, and beats. Superintendents have charge of the divisions; Inspectors of subdivisions; Sergeants of sections, and Policemen of beats. There are 24 Superintendents, 255 Inspectors, 945 Sergeants and 7,652 Policemen or Constables, all in constant telegraphic communication, and directed by one Chief Commissioner and two assistants. The force is under the control of the Home Secretary, who is responsible to Parliament.

The old city of London is not subject to the above force, but has a Police of its own, upon the same model as the Metropolitan Police, and equally as effective. It consists of a Commissioner, two Superintendents, fourteen Inspectors, fourteen station Sergeants, twelve detective Sergeants, fifty-six ordinary Sergeants, 338 first-class Constables, 165 second-class Constables, and ninety-five third-class, making a total force of 696 men. The pay which is given to the men ranges from nineteen to twenty-five shillings a week, which would be thought rather inadequate in this country, and yet the applications were so numerous last year that only twenty-five per cent. could be accepted. Of the entire force 670 are Irish, and 152 Scotch, the rest being Englishmen.

The Detective force, which has earned such a wide reputation, and which has its headquarters in Great Scotland Yard, is one of the most interesting features of the whole system. It was organized in 1842, and at first consisted of but two Inspectors and six Sergeants, selected for their aptness and experience in the detection of crime. Last year it consisted of one Superintendent, three chief Inspectors, three ordinary Inspectors, six first-class Sergeants, and thirteen second-class Sergeants; together with twenty Sergeants and one hundred and sixty first-class Constables apportioned among the several Police divisions for detective service. This branch of the system has been brought to great perfection, and the most valuable results have been attained.

The total length of the streets and roads now regularly patrolled by the Metropolitan Police is not less than 6,708 miles, equal to the distance from London westwardly to San Francisco. The day beats are seven and a half miles long, and the night beats a little over two miles; and the men are required to move over these beats at the rate of two and a half miles an hour. Two-thirds of the force are on duty at night, and one-third by day, each taking turns at both kinds of duty. The duties of the patrol are minutely defined in the book of "General Regulations, Instructions and Orders," and are such as have been suggested by long experience.

In addition to the usual Police duties—such as are performed in all large cities—the London Police have the regulation of the traffic of the metropolis, keeping the streets clear and free for the passage of vehicles; they have the inspection and control of hackney coaches and all other public conveyances; the inspection of common lodging-houses, the abatement of smoke nuisances, and the execution of the laws in regard to dogs. The Police are also charged with the duty of aiding lost persons to find their friends, and with the temporary care of the intoxicated, which is said to be one of the most onerous of their duties.

The record of last year shows that the London Police did a vast amount of work, and that the city was kept in most admirable order and control. The riot in Hyde Park in 1868 was the only instance, since the Police was organized, when it was necessary to call upon the military force to aid in repressing mob violence. London is today the most orderly and best governed city in Christendom. Whether the same degree of perfection can be attained in this country, so long as political complications are permitted to interfere, is a problem yet to be solved. It is to be hoped that we may ultimately make our system as perfect as that in London, but in order to do so we must avail ourselves largely of the experience of other nations, and not be above adopting such improvements as they have demonstrated to be desirable.

The Metropolitan Stage.

It is the dullest time of the year for our City theatres. Their parquets and boxes, which were wont to swarm with life, to be radiant with bright eyes and gay colors, to echo with cheers and ringing laughter, are empty and still as so many mausoleums. Their stages, which were so lately filled with gay pictures and swiftly-moving figures, are solemn and dim as abandoned churches. The gas is turned down, the lustres and delicate ornaments are shrouded in brown-holland, and the dust settles undisturbed on the curtains and benches. The sacred recesses appropriated to musicians, scenic artists, and property men are as quiet and lonely as the dressing-rooms of the players or the auditorium of the public. No longer do the beauty and melodious tones of the popular heroine move her admirers to interest and tears. No longer do the sallies of the favorite comedian excite the house to irrepressible laughter. No longer do the passionate strains of VERDI, and the tripping gayeties of STRAUSS, mingle with the homelier appeals of "Shoo-Fly," to enliven the intervals of dramatic action.

Some theatres, to be sure, keep open from one year's end to another—the London Haymarket, we believe, has recorded, under Mr. BUCKSTONE's management, one uninterrupted season of nine years—but in these instances the performance usually undergoes a complete change. If, for example, a theatrical company gives place to a ballet troupe, the character of the entertainment is completely altered, and the needful refreshment and respite are gained by both the players and their public. To thoroughly enjoy the theatres, a zest is requisite, which is only to be had by occasional intermissions. People flock with delight to such favorite houses as WALLACK'S, BOOTH'S and DALY'S when they throw open their doors for a new season; but half this gratification would be wanting had the doors never been shut. To welcome in turn each well-liked performer, and to note the added freshness and spirit that change and relaxation have imparted, is a pleasure that first nights only afford; and there can be no doubt that even the most inveterate theater-goers become jaded after a long season, and really want rest from their own accustomed assistance at the performance, nearly as much as the actors themselves. Both require not alone the building up, but the education, of repose; for unremitting effort is at least as unfavorable to seeing well as to doing well, and judgment and taste flag no less than executive powers when subjected to a never-ending strain.

It can, we think, be claimed in all candor that the Metropolitan stage has made healthful progress during the past year. When all that can be urged against its abuses has been summed up, it can yet be said that the houses whose performances have been most objectionable, have also been, on the whole, least successful; that the popular taste for SHAKESPEARE and the higher drama has shown undeniable signs of increase and earnestness, and that the appreciation of good acting has commensurately improved. Natural acting, as opposed to that which is merely conventional, originality, as discriminated from mere imitative talent—have been recognized in New-York this season with a spontaneity and fervor that speak most encouragingly for the expanding æsthetic perceptions and cultivated intelligence of the people. The impetus given to this development by the advent of so admirable an artist as Mr. FECHTER must be acknowledged, but the field was well prepared for him, and the growth was perfectly legitimate. We shall not fear to be misunderstood if we add the opinion that this improved dramatic taste might be still further fostered by the adoption of more outspoken and unequivocal methods of criticism. Public performers are as irritable as poets, no doubt, and bad as humanity may be, most men prefer to give pleasure rather than pain. Yet the habit of indiscriminate laudation, the heaping up of eulogy until words have lost their meaning, and convey nothing but sound to the weary and impatient public ear, can tend to no permanent good results. It is at best only like the amiability of an indulgent but mistaken parent, who gives dainties that cloy and sicken, and bring future suffering totally disproportioned to the original gratification. It will be an excellent thing for the stage if wholesome reserve, and occasionally, if still more wholesome causticity, take the place hereafter of the well-meant but debilitating and unmeaning flow of panegyric that has grown in current criticism to be so common.

Under favorable circumstances—and, with perhaps this exception of over-lenient criticism, the histrionic circumstances of this growing City could hardly be more favorable than they now are—there is good reason to hope that in a short time both the lyric and purely dramatic stage of New-York may reach a position second to none ever attained elsewhere. We might go further and aspire to superiority; and, indeed, in a few respects, with some color of reason, this might already be claimed. There will be no harm, however, in modestly limiting our pretensions to gaining an equality with the best of everything abroad, and should we outstrip such standards, so much the more to our credit. It is certain that, with the wealth, technical knowledge, ambition, and cosmopolitan type of our population, even so creditable a victory may be ere long within our means; and it is satisfactory to know that the arrangements of our managers for the coming season of 1870-71 are of a character that promise to bring our stage materially nearer to the wished for goal.

Beauty on the Highway.

In spite of all opposition, woman's sphere is certainly widening in a way to delight the souls of her champions. Every day she is invading and mastering new fields of labor. She has long been a practicing physician, and in Illinois, at least, she is only prevented from being a practicing lawyer by the unchivalric conservatism of the Courts. In a country, however, where divorces constitute so large a part of legal business, she cannot long be excluded from a domain which is justly hers, and in which her own sex would naturally prefer her counsel. In the very teeth of St. Paul she has assumed the functions of the ministry, and in this country she is rapidly monopolizing the lyceums; as a farmer she is displaying a degree of practical knowledge which might abash Mr. GREELEY himself, and in Paris she has proved a delightful barber. In the remote West she fills almost every office from Clerk of the Legislature to constable and Justice of the Peace, and as if Congress did not talk enough already, it is even proposed to make her a delegate from Wyoming. And now in Bengal her progress has attained a truly tropical luxuriance of development. There she is not content to be man's equal only, but boldly vindicates her superiority by taking to the highway and spoiling her tyrant. She is reported to have done the same thing near London, but under the suspicious title of Mrs. HARRIS, so that we withhold our faith in the incident.

If the example of this Bengalee dame should spread, the consequences might be embarrassing, not only to that large and worthy class of the community with whose business they must materially interfere, but still more so to the plunderable public. We find it difficult to defend ourselves and our property against masculine thieves, but against feminine foot-pads, house-breakers, hack-drivers, and Deputy Sheriffs we should be absolutely powerless. Marauding beauty would need no arms to enforce her depredations; she would simply disarm us with a smile, or transfix us with a glance, and then rob us at her leisure. The danger, however, is happily not immediate. Civilized woman knows easier methods of plundering the inferior creature called man, as a recent *cause célèbre* in Boston satisfactorily showed.

The new point of attack which is reported as having been selected by Prussia is at the most southerly point to which her troops can go without violating neutral territory. Saar-louis and other places, of which we have heard much for some days past, border very closely upon Belgium, and represent the northern limit of aggression, while Hüningen is situated on the French bank of the Rhine, opposite the pro-Prussian South German State of Baden and close to the frontier of Switzerland. In making an invasion at such a point King WILLIAM escapes to some extent the formidable line of defense, of which Strasbourg is the centre, he leads his army into a province where the late strikes have caused much disaffection, the town of Mülhausen, where alone there were very recently about twenty thousand workmen still on strike, being not more than ten miles distant, and he places himself on the great central railroad line from Basle to Paris. Should he feel more disposed to ravage the fertile provinces of Southern France than to win bets for his British backers by pushing forward to the capital, there is ample scope for his movements after the question of strength has been settled by a decisive engagement.

Every day furnishes its fresh illustration that the phrase of "the dangerous classes" has a very stern reality when applied to a section of our population. The horror excited by the fiendish ferocity of the murder of Mr. NATHAN was still undiminished, when another crime, happily less tragic in its ending, came to tell the same tale of daring and lawless ruffianism in the very heart of our boasted Christian civilization. No more striking commentary could be imagined on the dangers of our streets than the stabbing and attempted robbery of Mr. MCCARTY, while standing on the doorstep of his own home on the evening of Friday last. The perpetrator of such a deed must either have possessed a recklessness bordering on insanity, or must have calculated with extraordinary confidence on the probable success of a sudden attack, and the unlikelihood of any one being at the trouble to prevent his escape. It would appear that the man who has been arrested was but one of a party of roughs prowling about for prey, and it is in such evidences of organized and systematic ruffianism that society finds, with most reason, cause for anxiety and alarm. Punishment both swift and adequate becomes, in such a case, a most imperative necessity.

"Historicus," of the London *Times*, is before the public once more. In his leading character of British M. P. he has lately found occasion to introduce a formidable array of amendments to the Government Education bill. These were chiefly remarkable in being almost uniformly rejected. And now, again, undeterred by previous failures, "to make the worse appear the better reason," he returns to the congenial subject of international law. It is quite possible that "Historicus" may have proved to the satisfaction of a portion of the British public that the Neutrality laws admit of an interpretation equally in harmony with national sympathies and mercantile interests, but judging from the tone of Prussian journals, it would appear as if the Germans were rather more difficult to satisfy. It may be somewhat unreasonable in the Prussians to refuse to be content with the attitude of Great Britain, which accords them its moral support, and supplies France with the sinews of war, but in such a crisis nations are liable to be a little exacting, and the diplomacy of the store and counting-house, so greatly favored by British statesmen, is as likely now, as on previous occasions, to leave behind it a heritage of national antipathy and a conviction of international wrong.

One of the most important items of this morning's cable telegrams is the authoritative announcement made by M. OLLIVIER before a deputation of Parisian editors, that the Government considered it a "just and equitable" step to withdraw the French troops from Rome. The enthusiasm with which the news will be received in Italy will go far to revive the national gratitude of 1859, which the subsequent policy of the Emperor had somewhat neutralized. The Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL is bound by conflicting obligations to the two Powers now at war in Europe. To France he owes Lombardy, to Prussia he is indebted for Venetia, and now again France has crowned the edifice of national unity by abandoning Rome. It may fairly be doubted whether an active alliance has been extorted as the price of this concession, though it will certainly prevent the otherwise probable revival of the union between Italy and Prussia. The question is now whether the Pope will go to Malta, Jerusalem, or the old residence at Avignon, or whether he will remain a mere chief Bishop under an excommunicated King in the City of the CÆSARS.

It is difficult to believe that the laborers at Hunter's Point, who allowed their fellow-workman to be drowned, in shallow water and at the edge of the dock, are fair samples of their class. Next to a savage disregard of the sanctity of human life when it stands in the way of some coveted prize, there is no more lamentable characteristic of any class of society than a callous indifference to the danger of their fellows. Individual heroism is a quality which we cannot expect to meet everywhere, but, as in the present case, a life might apparently have been saved at the cost of a slight degree of personal effort, there is every reason to take exception to its absence. It may be remarked that, frequent as are the instances among us of a spirit of disinterested and self-sacrificing courage, forming the very antitheses to such a case as the above, we are very imperfectly provided with the necessary organizations for recognizing such by the honorary distinctions they so well merit, and which, though they cannot create such a spirit, have their place in fostering it.

The secret history of the secret treaty seems likely to remain one of the enigmas of history. In spite of the adjurations of the London *Times*, neither of the Powers implicated seems disposed to make a clean breast of all the circumstances attending its inception and subsequent discussion. The only perfectly obvious fact about the entire transaction is that BISMARCK has outwitted his fellow schemers, and has very dexterously evaded the odium of such a transaction by leaving no proofs of his complicity in it. The explanation of the French Ambassador is one that, if accepted, might save the credit of his Government, but would certainly stamp his diplomacy with an amount of simplicity not usually met with in such affairs. It is not difficult to believe in the disposition of both Governments to treat nations as mere pawns on the chess-board of empire, and such a conviction will tend to infuse a distrust of both into the minds of all friends of popular freedom.

Secretary Belknap at Watervliet Arsenal —His Reception.

From the Troy Whig, July 29.

Hon. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, and Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, spent yesterday at the Arsenal, and last night took the train at Albany for Springfield. The Secretary is on a tour of inspection and observation, and will visit a number of arsenals and armories before returning to Washington. He seemed pleased with the result of his observations yesterday morning, as, indeed, he must needs have been; for everything about the Arsenal is as neat as wax-work, under the careful superintendance of Gen. P. V. HAYNER commanding. In the afternoon the Secretary and Gen. DYER were dined and otherwise hospitably entertained by the General in command. We saw Whitworth and Parrott guns, mortars, howitzers, and the famous Gatling gun, that spits out anywheres from twenty to 500 bullets per minute, but the most formidable thing we saw there—the thing that terrified us most, was an old revolutionary blunderbuss. It is supported on a swivel, and brought to the shoulder when it is fired. Its mouth resembles a large funnel, and it looks capable of demoralizing the whole N. G. S. N. Y. There is a model of a rifle there that the Government prefers to the needle-gun, which is certainly a great deal of preference, but we presume the Government knows.

The Arion Singing Society.

The Arion Singing Society of this City, held their third entertainment for the season, at Terrace Garden, Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, last night, and was well attended. The music, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, consisted of German national and patriotic songs and instrumental pieces. The most attractive performance was the German national air: "What is the German's Fatherland?" which was sung by the chorus, accompanied by the orchestra, and was received with rapturous applause.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The City.

Time has been when, after all the theatres and opera-houses had closed, some enterprising emulator of GREEN, WISE or LOWE, would go up in a balloon during the dog-days, and so furnish a topic for those who chronicle public amusements to eke out their scanty records. This season, however, not even that aerial resource is supplied us. There is no "prestidigitateur," no hippodrome, no circus; in truth, with the exception of a few entertainments already freely described in our columns, there is literally no public diversion of any sort to call for either praise or censure. The ocean yacht-race, to be sure, partakes of the character of such a diversion; but it belongs to the sporting world rather than to that of current amusements, and moreover, being a thing of the past, it is already ceasing to attract much interest. Two staple performances continue to be given nightly—that of the capital ballet troupe at the Grand Opera-house and Mr. GAYLER'S successful drama of "Fritz" at Wallack's—and both have been attended by houses which, considering the heat, are quite surprising. Buckley's Serenaders are having a good season at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and the Terrace Garden, Fifth-eighth-street and Third-avenue, continues to offer a cool and unexceptionable evening lounge. In addition to these, lovers of music and seekers after coolness will find no better place in the City to pass the sultry evenings than THEODORE THOMAS' pleasant garden at Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. It is rare, indeed, that a breeze from Central Park does not lend its refreshing influence to make this one of the coolest spots, and the nightly entertainment offered is always of a high order. Mr. THOMAS has brought his orchestra to an unusual degree of excellence, and its performance is always satisfactory and often brilliant. The accessories, too, are carefully looked after. There is a perceptible improvement in the character of the audiences and the facilities for maintaining order; the refreshments are of fair quality, and the waiters trained and prompt. Even if this were not so, the quality of the music might atone for many shortcomings. We know of no more agreeable way of spending a Summer evening than over ice or sherbet to listen to the harmonies of the German or Italian masters, as interpreted by what is probably the finest orchestra in the United States.

Domestic Notes.

Letters have been received from the celebrated Prima Donna ROSA CZILLAG, announcing her intention of visiting this country this Fall. She has invited Mr. JOEL to manage her American tour....Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, is rechristened "The Globe"—in memory of SHAKESPEARE'S, we presume—and the prices of admission are to be raised for Mr. FECHTER'S first season....Mr. JOHN GILBERT is resting at his country-place in Manchester, Mass. It is gratifying to know that some of our dramatic favorites do *not* go to Long Branch....Mr. FLORENCE has come back from London with bettered health and a number of new plays.... Miss LOUISA MOORE will not appear at Wallack's next season; neither will Mr. J. W. WALLACK nor Mr. WYNDHAM....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS has been assaulted by a fisherman who was displeased because the comedian wished him to help somebody who was drowning. The inhuman fisherman has very properly been held to answer....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. J. W. WALLACK and wife, Mr. E. ADAMS, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. FLOYD, and several dozen other players, are at Long Branch....Many of the people who bore the public during the Winter with "readings," and other similar entertainments, have happily succumbed to the heat and are practicing gymnastics at the watering-places.... A private performance of the "Road to Ruin" is said to be in preparation at Long Branch, in which Mr. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. P. MCGRATH, and others will sustain leading characters.... The charming Miss AGNES ETHEL is sojourning at Lake Mahopac, and is, we are glad to hear, in improved health....The gross receipts for June of the various New-York theatres, &c., are stated to have been as follows:

Central Park Garden	$10,224	Grand Opera-house	$23,738
		New-York Circus	35,890
Terrace Garden	2,955	Wallack's	18,834
Bowery	4,673	Kelly & Leon's	7,249
Theatre Comique	10,757	Olympic	19,608
Niblo's	10,158	Booth's Theatre	6,382
Tony Pastor's	4,206	Fifth-av. Theatre	12,752
Total			$167,819

The Late Mrs. Mowatt-Ritchie.

We published yesterday an obituary notice of Mrs. MOWATT-RITCHIE, whose lamented death occurred near London, on Friday, and intelligence of which reached us by telegraph. We are informed that letters were received here about a week ago saying that the deceased lady could not live long, and one note was also received from herself, evidently written in great pain, but expressing the opinion that her case had been exaggerated by the friend who had previously written. Mrs. RITCHIE had been ill for some time; indeed she had been unable to cross the Atlantic for ten years past, great as was her desire to do so. Her malady was bronchial consumption, and she had been more or less afflicted by it from very early years. She has lately been living at Twickenham, near London, in charge of devoted friends. The latest works published by Mrs. RITCHIE, (through CARLETON, of New-York,) were *Fairy Fingers*, *The Mute Singer*, and *The Clergyman's Daughter*. She likewise furnished, of late, several short contributions to periodicals. Mrs. RITCHIE will be sincerely lamented by many warm friends. She was, we believe, a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Foreign Notes.

Nearly all the theatres of Paris are now closed, and the few that are open fail to pay their expenses. One hot evening, three weeks ago, the receipts at four of the principal theatres were as follows: Théâtre Français, 200f.; Palais Royal, 174f.; Ambigu, 250f.; Gaîté, 848f. Total, 1,572f. This gives an average of only $80, gold, to each house. ....The Théâtre des Variétiés at Dantzic was totally destroyed by fire on the 1st inst....M. SARDOU is engaged on a work for the Opéra Comique. It is entitled "Griseldis."....The following conundrum is current. What is the difference between the opera and Egypt? The opera has NILSSON, and Egypt has *son Nil*. The author asks forgiveness, and attributes his weakness to the heat of the weather....It will be remembered that a member of the Austrian Imperial family, the Archduke HENRY, married a short time since a Mlle. HOFFMAN, a singer at the opera, for which action he was expatriated by his father. The Archduke HENRY has, however, returned to Vienna with his wife, although he preserves a strict incognito. He is endeavoring to obtain an official recognition of himself and wife....A number of persons employed at the Opéra Comique, after leaving the theatre the other evening on the first representation of FLOTOW's opera, "The Shadow," waited to observe the eclipse of the moon. "What a success for FLOTOW's opera," said one of the enthusiastic musicians, "even the moon herself, in compliment, has a shadow."....M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS *fils* has just finished a new comedy entitled "Divorce," to be produced at the Paris Gymnase. Mlle. DESCLEE, who made a great hit last Winter in "Frou Frou," is to play the principal character in M. DUMAS' new play. A free translation should be immediately brought out in Indianapolis.... At a late performance at the Olympic Theatre, London, the dress of *Undine* took fire, and a serious accident to the actress and a panic were only avoided by the presence of mind of some of the officials of the theatre...."Clam," a drama recently performed at the Surrey Theatre, has been transferred to the Grecian...."La Vagabonde," a drama in five acts, by MM. BEAUVALLET *père et fils*, has been read at the Ambigu Comique....It is in contemplation at the Comédie Française to remount "L'Ile des Esclaves," a curious little piece of MARIVAUX, first performed in 1725, and not seen for very many years. The principal parts in it are confided to COQUELIN, Mlle. DINAH FELIX and Mme. PROVOST-PONSIN....The pairs at the Variétés are almost completed, and the theatre will shortly re-open with "Barbe Bleue." Among contemplated novelties is a piece entitled "Le Trône d'Ecosse," in which LESUEUR will make his début at the Variétés.... E. LOCKROY's drama, "L'Honnête Homme," is in rehearsal at the Gymnase. It will be followed by a comedy by MM. LABICHE and GONDINET....The conversion of the Châtelet into a Parisian Alhambra, is now determined upon. The management of Mr. STRANGE commences on the 1st of August....The Brunn Theatre at Vienna, has been destroyed by fire; luckily, the surrounding buildings escaped with only slight damage....The Philo-Dramatic Society of the Fidenti at Florence has had a very handsome little theatre built expressly for afternoon performances during Summer. Signor COSTELLI will furnish a comedietta for the opening of the theatre... Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is lying dangerously ill in London, with cancer....A Paris paper calls attention to the great increase of the salary of actors. It states that FREDERICK LEMAITRE, who used to receive £40 a month, now gets £600; MELINQUE, who got £32, now gets £360; Mlle. FARGUERIE got £20, now gets £100; BERTON got £40, now gets £240. At the Variété, where they used to pay £320 a year, they now pay £1,200; and finally, Mlle. SCHNEIDER is paid at the rate of £4,000 a year. This is quite equaled by the relative increase of actors' pay in this country. Many salaries are already large, partly, we suppose, because of the social odium attaching to the vocation, but chiefly because so few of real talent are coming forward in it....The Charing Cross and Sadler's Wells Theatres, are to let.... The King of Bavaria has purchased the copyright of WAGNER's three latest operas, "Walkyrie," "Rheingold," "Siegfried." The latter work is not yet completed....Mr. E. FALCONER will, it is said, open Her Majesty's Theatre at Christmas with pantomime. The new drama in preparation by Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY for Mr. CHATTERTON is founded on *Kenilworth*, and will afford Mr. BEVERLEY an opportunity for displaying his artistic skill....At a recent performance of "Robert le Diable" at Cassel, an incident took place not provided for either by librettist or composer. During the trio the tenor hissed the prima donna, and the bass retorted by seizing the tenor throatwise—obtaining, for the first time in his life, unanimous applause. They manage such matters better in England. There, when artists quarrel on the stage, one performs the "happy dispatch," and cuts away—home. But each country has its manners....ETHARDO, the spiral ascensionist, who performed at the recent Enville fêtes, was, at the conclusion of the festivities, presented with two handsome scarf-pins, by the Earl and Countess of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON.... The other evening, at a concert in the Champs Elysées, the old refrain was being sung,

> "Men are always brothers,
> Brothers! brothers! brothers!"

when some one improvised a line which was heartily chorussed, in these words:

> "But Prussians always enemies!
> Enemies! enemies! enemies!"

....A correspondent speaks of a late performance at the French Theatre at Ems, at which the King of Prussia was present, in these terms: "All this while the elderly gentleman upon the throne of Prussia—unmindful, nay, indeed, unconscious of the tornado to which he was giving rise in Paris—was comfortably seated, at ease and *sans cérémonie*, in a stall at the French Theatre at Ems, laughing heartily at the eccentricities of DESIRE, of the Palais Royal, in 'Le Lion de Saint Marc.' Now and then would King WILLIAM turn toward his fair neighbor on the right, demanding explanation of some joke which had escaped his ear. When his fair neighbor (the Duchess D'OSSUNA) to the right had explained the fun, he would instantly turn to his fair neighbor on the left, the Countess LARISCH, who he knew could seize the point of French jokes with even less facility than himself, and repeat in German what the Duchess had said. It does one's heart good to listen to the frank and honest burst of laughter to which now and then King WILLIAM, of Prussia, gives way—so joyous and so boyish is it in its unrestrained merriment, that no man who once has heard it ever could believe that he could have uttered the foolish speech set down for him by the French journals, wherein he offers the sacrifice of his body guard to the national defense, and so we are led to hope that all this has been a *coup de Bourse* and nothing more."....The example set by this country in furnishing primè donne to Europe is producing a revolutionary effect. In the operatic world nationalities are being rapidly abolished. English opera means "Il Trovatore" and "Faust" performed in English. Italian opera means "Der fliegende Hollander" and "Les Huguenots" sung in Italian by German, Hungarian, French and Swedish artists. Even in Italy native singers are in the background. The company of the Scala, during the last season, was composed partly of French and Germans, namely, Mme. MARIE SASS, Mme. BLUME, and MAUREL, baritone, from the Conservatoire, Paris. The Italian journals candidly confessed that the season had been saved by Mme. SASS. At the Regio, Turin, Mme. STOLTZ, a German, with a magnificent voice, was the prima donna assoluta during the Carnival, and during Lent Mme. LE GRANGE divided with Mme. PENCO the responsibility of the season. At the Fenice, Venice, MENDIOROZ, from the Conservatoire, Paris; JUNKE, a basso profundo, native of Marseilles, and formerly a member of the Théâtre Lyri, Boulevard du Temple, were the attractions. At the Pergola, "L'Italiana in Algeri," was sung by a French tenor.....The *Court Journal* thus refers to a personage not altogether unknown to some Americans: "A well-known Paris celebrity, *La belle Italienne*, has just died. She had been married five times, her partners being selected from tenors, noblemen and adventurers. It is said she was related to ROSSINI. Her last husband was the house-porter. By her will she leaves 50,000 francs to the poor, and 500 francs to each male and female pupil of the parish school, to be paid over to the boys with interest on attaining their majority to buy them a substitute in the event of their being drawn for the conscription; the girls are to enjoy the sum to purchase their *trosseau*, but if any of them forget to marry, and remain under the protection of St. Catherine, the patron saint of old maids, why the legacy is lost to them. To 'No. 5' she leaves a watch and chain he gave her."

PATTI IN "I PURITANI."

"The revival of BELLINI's 'I Puritani' at Covent Garden," says the *Athenæum*, "to enable Mme. PATTI to appear as *Elvira*, her appearance in which was a broken pledge of long standing, will not restore the once great popularity of that work. Granting that the singing of Mme. PATTI is as refined and perfect as that of poor BOSIO—admitting, even, that her acting is nearly as energetic as that of GRISI—'I Puritani' is so associated with the recollection of the yet unrivaled quartet, GRISI, RUBINI, TAMBURINI and LABLACHE, that it will require something more than a single singer to render BELLINI's opera a standard one in the repertory. There is one striking characteristic of the modern Italian singer, which is a deficiency of gentleman-like bearing on the stage. TAMBURINI was always an artist, who seemed to walk from the drawing-room on to the mimic scene. The dignity of LABLACHE was always imposing. Who can forget his facial expression when he, as *Don Pasquale*, received a blow from *Norina*. The *Riccardo* and the *Giorgio* of Covent Garden—the former GRAZIANI and the latter BAGAGIOLO—have both splendid voices, but as singers their method is open to decided objection; as actors they are mere machines. RUBINI's unparalleled vocal powers found a successor in MARIO, not as regards expression and execution, but in the possession of one of the manliest, most sympathetic organs ever heard; and then as an actor MARIO gained ground with experience, having been gifted by nature with a rare physical presence. It would be absurd to cite Signor VIZZANI's *Arturo* as adequate for such a grand tenor part. At present he has but the attributes of the lightest concert-room tenorino. To sing 'A te, o cara,' the charm of the melody will carry an ordinary singer through, but to electrify a house with 'Ella e tremante' exacts dramatic genius."

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS IN LONDON.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS has reappeared in London, and an experienced critic speaks of the impression produced by her on the occasion as follows: "After a long absence from London, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS reappeared on Monday last at the Haymarket Theatre. The practice obtained during her tour in America has operated beneficially upon the actress. Greater breadth and increased significance of gesture and movement are apparent, while the angularity which was the principal drawback from the beauty of her early performances has entirely disappeared. The circumstances attending upon the reappearance of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS were scarcely favorable. At the Haymarket the regular season was over, and the company by which she was surrounded had been hastily assembled, and included few actors of talent at all commensurate with her own. The part, moreover, she played—that of *Pauline* in 'The Lady of Lyons'—is not altogether suited to her abilities. Spite of all disadvantages, however, the talent of the actress made itself felt, and the performance elicited a sustained and unanimous tribute of applause. The *Pauline* of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS differs from that of most of her predecessors in its realism. So far does Mrs. SIDDONS go in this direction that she introduces some new and most realistic 'business' into certain of the scenes. These innovations are, in most cases, inexpedient. Particularly erroneous is the 'business' introduced at the commencement of the last scene. In this the curtain ascending reveals PAULINE working, apparently, at the wreath to be worn on her marriage with BEAUSEANT. Nothing can be much less likely than that the heroine would take part in the fabrication of wedding gear to be used upon an occasion so joyless. Later in the scene, very trivial and meaningless use is made of the same wedding-wreath. As regards the interpretation of the character, it was admirable in some respects. Those scenes in which the rage of the mortified woman strove against the love of which her heart was possessed, were excellently given. The emphases were always just, and despair, defeat and scorn were cleverly rendered. The main defect was that the whole was wanting in tenderness. Mrs. SIDDONS appears to portray passion better than sentiment. She seems moreover to regard the pride of *Pauline* as obtaining a complete victory over her affection. In listening to the description of the palace by the Lake of Como her face was aglow with delight. But vanity seemed more astir in her mind than affection, and her rapture had little that could be gratifying to her suitor."

FLOTOW'S NEW OPERA.

The plot of FLOTOW's new opera, "L'Ombre," produced at the Opéra Comique, is light and sketchy. There are but four characters in the work—viz., a young French nobleman disguised as a sculptor; *Jeanne*, a servant-girl; *Mme. Abeille*, a widow; and the village doctor. After a great deal of misplaced love, the two couples are united: *Jeanne* to the sculptor, and the widow to the doctor. In the first act there is a duet between the doctor and the widow, followed by a trio in which the doctor, widow and *Fabrice*, the sculptor, take part. Two couplets fall to the doctor's share, commencing—

> "Quand je monte cocotte
> Qui trotte, qui trotte."

This, with a tiny bell accompaniment, is one of the gems of the opera, and was warmly applauded. There is also a pretty quartet in this act. It is introduced with orchestral accompaniment, which, however, disappears, and it terminates unaccompanied. The most noticeable pieces in the second act are a duet between *Jeanne* and her lover, accompanied by harps, and an air also sung by *Jeanne*, entitled, "Tout est calm, tout est silence." In the third and last act there is a capital trio between *Mme. Abeille*, *Jeanne*, and the doctor, who arrives in great glee to see *Jeanne*, his betrothed. His joy, however, is speedily turned to grief on finding that she loves *Fabrice*, and he gives expression to his regret in some couplets commencing, "Je n'ai qu'un ami." The third act terminates with a lover's duet between *Jeanne* and *Fabrice*, and a trio in which the widow, doctor, and *Fabrice* take part. The overture is a *chef d'œuvre* of grace and musical elegance, and the *finale* is conceived and carried out in equally good taste. The artists were Mlle. MARIE ROSE, as *Jeanne*, upon whom falls the lion's share of the singing; Mlle. PRIOLAT, as the captivating widow; M. MONJAUZE, as the young nobleman in sculptor's disguise; and M. MEILLET, as the amorous doctor. The opera is a succession of solos, duets, trios, and quartets, expressing the varying emotions of the fickle lovers. The success of the opera is undoubted; everything, without exception, being encored.

Marriage of Chicago's Richest Man—The Ceremony—Seven Hundred Guests Invited.

From the Chicago Times, July 29.

Mr. POTTER PALMER and Miss BERTHA HONORE were married on last evening at 6 o'clock. They departed for New-York on the 9 o'clock express, and will make a brief tour in Europe before their return to Chicago. If weather signs are omens of good fortune, surely the wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. PALMER ought to be serene and joyful. The clouds that in the morning presaged rain disappeared before noon, leaving the air freshened and delightful. In the early evening a soft breeze added to the cooling influences, floating in through the windows and curtains with gentle and welcome enchantment. As early as 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a crowd of the "unwashed and uninvited" encircled the premises, peering wistfully at the inner and outer scenes that were being presented. There was a little too much of coarse impudence displayed, interference with which on the part of the Police might have established a useful precedent for the future. Carriages came and went in rapid succession, and it seemed as if one-half the business men in town turned out of their way to catch a glimpse in passing of the scene of festivity.

THE BRIDE'S HOME.

The residence of Mr. H. H. HONORE, the father of the bride, is at No. 157 Michigan-avenue, corner of Adams street. The house is comfortable and spacious, the unusually large hall and ample drawing-rooms affording wide scope for social festivities. Opening from the hall, and in line with it, the dining-room appears, located admirably for such a unique entertainment as that of last evening. The house could hardly have been constructed more conveniently for a party or wedding. The furniture and adornments are plain and tasteful, there being nothing like ostentatious display. It was the purpose of the family to have a simple, quiet wedding. To this end they confined the invitations to the ceremony strictly to the relatives and most intimate family friends. At the time the nuptials were solemnized, there were probably not more than forty persons in the drawing-room. The character of the affair throughout was chaste and tasteful, and yet becoming the wealth and position of the parties interested. There was no unnecessary display of any kind. The most noticeable feature in the unpretensive adornment was the flowers. The prodigality with which the rarest of buds and blossoms were scattered about was very marked. On entering the main hall, the eye fell upon a superb pyramid of exquisite flowers, prominent among which were the ever-beautiful Japan lilies. Between the front windows was a most elegant basket of roses, fuchsias, arbutalons, and pinks, in the centre of which a bird stood looking down upon her nest and eggs, which were cunningly concealed amid the fragrant profusion. On all the mantels, on the piano, on every table, and in every niche in the wall, there was the same floral wealth. This made the house cheery and bright, and flooded it with delicious odors.

MISS BERTHA HONORE.

Seven hundred invitations were issued. The bride of the evening is too well known in Chicago social circles to require much additional remark. For a long time she has been one of the reigning belles of Chicago, held in high esteem, as much for her qualities of head and heart as for her regal beauty. She is a dark-haired blonde of the Southern type, with eyes that look out sunnily and inward thoughtfully. Of rare modesty and queenly grace, she is fitted to honor the proudest home and the proudest name in all the land. Mr. COGSWELL, the artist, has just completed a very fine portrait of Miss HONORE. It hung upon the drawing-room walls on last evening, and elicited constant admiration. The portrait is what artists designate as a "three-quarters size." The dress is a modest and tasteful salmon-colored silk, with a lace tunic, looped up on both sides. In the lady's hands, clasped in front, is a sprig of fuchsias. In the back-ground are the sky and a flower-garden. Miss HONORE's reputation is not a matter of local pride alone. It has been her fortune to pass a great deal of time in Eastern cities, among the most beautiful, fashionable and accomplished. Here her exceeding culture and refinement have called forth private and public remark, so that the event which we are now recording is looked upon with interest in many social circles outside of Chicago. In the few days which will intervene before she leaves for Europe, many of her New-York friends will no doubt improve the opportunity to look upon her as a bride.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. POTTER PALMER, the fortunate man who carries away so great a prize, looked young and happy on last evening. He was dressed in simple evening dress, and wore no jewels. He has made his supposed millions since he came to Chicago, and is yet hardly turned forty years of age. Of his prospective achievements in the way of hotels and a probable palatial residence, we will leave to time and imagination. All will hope that no cloud may ever come over the fair promise of today. The nuptials were consummated by Rev. J. S. SWEENEY, pastor of the First Christian Church, corner of Wabash-avenue and Sixteenth-street. The bride's parents belong to this church, and on last Sunday evening Mr. PALMER was received into its fellowship by receiving baptism. We believe the creed of the church is very like that of the Unitarians, but requires baptism by immersion. The bridal couple were unattended at the ceremony, save that Mr. and Mrs. HONORE stood near by at the right, and Mr. BENJ. HONORE and a sister of Mrs. H. H. HONORE at the left. There was neither bridesmaids or groomsmen, simply because the idea throughout was to have everything as simple as possible. The pastoral words were soon spoken, and the friends came forward to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. POTTER PALMER.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

In one respect the wedding excelled all that have been held in the West. We refer to the elegance of the bride's dress. It was made in Paris, and was considered there one of the handsomest dresses ever sent to this country. Its almost fabulous cost would seem to warrant this belief. It was of the richest point lace over white satin, looped up with orange blossoms, most dextrously arranged. There was a crown of orange blossoms upon the bride's head, and from this there were pendant a tasteful profusion of orange blossoms, caught about the waist, wreathed on the skirt, and finally brought to a focus in the train. The bride wore no ornaments or jewels save modest pearls. She was lovely indeed in her superb attire, and looked a very queen as she moved cheerily and composedly about.

Sudden Death of Two Old Sisters.

The Baltimore *Sun* of July 29 says: The sudden deaths of two aged sisters, the Misses MARIA and SALLIE PETERS, is announced. The deceased were well-known ladies in this community, being the daughters of the late THOMAS PETERS, and nieces of the late Judge PETERS, of the United States Supreme Court of Philadelphia. For fifteen years past the ladies have kept the large and well-known boarding-house on the northeast corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets, and previously establishments of the kind in other localities. The eldest sister, Miss MARIA PETERS, had been a confirmed invalid for the past five years, but without, apparently, a change in her symptoms, she died about 6 A. M. on Wednesday, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Miss SALLIE PETERS, the second sister, aged seventy-five, the principal manager of the establishment, complained of being unwell on the same day, it is supposed from the effects of the extreme heat, and although she received the best medical attention, expired at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Two younger sisters and an elder brother survive the ladies whose deaths are noticed.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Severe Criticism of the Late Charles Dickens—General English News—Affairs in Spain—A New Austrian Steamship Line.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Saturday Review* issued today is a severe condemnatory article on the life DICKENS and the morality of his later works....Mr. MELLISH succeeds the late Judge GIFFORD in the Court of Appeals in Chancery.... M. DE LESSEPS received the freedom of the city today. A formal exchange of speeches between the Lord Mayor and distinguished visitors was one of the features of the occasion... In the House of Lords last evening the Canada Guaranteed Loan bill was read the second time. The other business was of a local and unimportant nature.... It now seems that the Mme. RATAZZI, who died recently in Florence, was the mother of the Ex-Prime Minister, and not his wife, as at first reported.

MADRID, July 30.—The departure from Madrid of the Duke of MONTPENSIER is contradicted. A Committee of the Republican Deputies in the Cortes, yesterday, decided to support the demand for a prompt reunion of the Cortes to definitely establish the Constitution. The rumors that Ministerial changes are contemplated, are contradicted. The permanent Committee of the Cortes, appointed before the adjournment of the last session, will meet to-morrow, to decide on the time for the meeting of the next session.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria will establish a steam line from Trieste to Southampton, to connect with the American line.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gen. Canby's Departure for Portland—New Railway Completed—A Desperado Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30.—Gen. CANBY left today for Portland, to assume command of the Department of Columbia....The California and Oregon Railroad has been completed to Chica, the location of the largest orchards in California. Since the completion of the railroad between the Atlantic States and California, the shipments of fruit have been large....JAMES DOBSON, a desperado, was killed on Montgomery-street, opposite the Russ House, today, by JOHN TYLER....The agricultural editorial excursion party have arrived here.

THE INDIANS.

The Osage Reservations—Indians Assaulted by Lawless White Men—Affairs in the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON July 30.—Reports to the War Department from Kansas state that white men are making unusually strong efforts to get possession of claims held by Osage Indians, supposing that when the anticipated opening of their lands to settlers is effected the Indians will be removed whether settled on colonies or not, and in that event the white man on a claim will be entitled to file papers for the same. Several assaults have been made on Indians by lawless white men, which the officer making the report does not punish by arresting the assaulters for the reason that making arrests without warrants for the same is not within official instructions, and would be attended with considerable risk to the officer assuming the responsibility. The results of these assaults on the Osage Indians would, it was thought, bring about widespread disturbances of the peace, for the purpose of preventing which a military command has been stationed near the agency, but with no intention of acting upon information from the Indian Office of ejecting settlers.

A report from Col. GRIERSON, commanding Fort Hill, in the Indian Territory, states that the Comanches, Northern Kiowas and Apaches, with a few exceptions, are coming into the agency with their bands, and will bring all stolen stock with them and give assurances that they will cease all depredations. LITTLE HEART, of the Kiowas, and TABONONICA, of the Comanches, had gone off and were reported to have been the leaders of the parties who committed the recent depredations in that vicinity. LITTLE HEART had five lodges and TABONONICA about twenty. The Quihadas have lately had a fight with the Navajoes and lost twenty killed.

THE FENIANS.

The Prisoners at Windsor, Vt.—Sentences Imposed Yesterday.

WINDSOR, July 30.—Capt. JOHN J. MONAHAN was arraigned before the United States Circuit Court today, for violating the Neutrality laws, and pleaded guilty. Gen. O'NEIL was then placed in the dock, and asked by the Court if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him. The prisoner pleaded his services in behalf of his adopted country as a reason why his sentence should be light. He was then sentenced to the State Prison in Windsor for two years and to pay a fine of $10. Col. JOHN H. BROWN was then sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fined $5. It appeared that Capt. MONAHAN had no command at the front, and that he was not actually engaged in the fight. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $1.

THE WEST.

Removal of the National Capital—The Proposed Convention—Western Tobacco—Fire at Wilmington, Ohio—Terrible Tragedy in Tennessee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—The agent of the Executive Committee appointed at the St. Louis Convention for devising means to secure the removal of the national capital, has secured Pike's Hall, in this City, for the Convention, which will be held on Oct. 25, 1870. The Convention is to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional district, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories, respectively, and by the Mayor of Washington, or by a convention called for that purpose.....Large quantities of tobacco, to be exhibited at the Fair which will commence next Wednesday, have arrived. Premiums by the Tobacco Association, and by the merchants and citizens, amounting in the aggregate to $47,000, will be distributed.... A fire in Wilmington, Ohio, last night, destroyed WM. GREER's hardware-store, and damaged the stores of JAMES HENRY and R. M. WICKERSHAM. The loss is about $14,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—Another terrible tragedy in the Bolton-Dickens vendetta was enacted this morning. As Col. THOMAS DICKENS was on his way home, on Big Creek, in this county, he was shot from the bushes and killed. Detective officers are working up the case, which creates great excitement. Col. DICKENS was an old man. He killed WADE BOLTON in this city last Fall. DICKENS is the tenth person killed in this feud.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The exhibition of textile fabrics, to be held in this city next week, promises to be a great success. A large number of invoices of goods have already been received, and goods are still coming forward. The exhibition will be formally opened on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Execution at Shelbyville, Ill.—Riot and Attempted Release of the Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A serious riot occurred at Shelbyville, Ill., yesterday. It was occasioned by the execution of JOSEPH MYERS, for the murder of PLEBESSO CALHOUN two years ago. HUBBARD HOLDEN, who was to have been hanged with MYERS for the same crime, had his sentence commuted on Thursday by Gov. PALMER, which created great indignation, as it was asserted HOLDEN planned the murder and did the shooting. It was feared Thursday night the people would attack the jail and release MYERS unless Gov. PALMER surrendered HOLDEN to the gallows, but there was a lull in the storm until yesterday morning, when the mob demanded that both men be hung or MYERS released. Gov. PALMER was vehemently denounced on every hand. The jail was guarded by one hundred armed men. While preparations were being made to hang MYERS, several attempts were made to tear down the fence inclosing the scaffold, but the assailants were repulsed each time by the guards. MYERS was executed, and ten minutes after the mob charged the fence in force, and commenced tearing it down; but when they discovered it was too late to save MYERS they dispersed, swearing eternal enmity to Gov. PALMER. But for conciliatory speeches by several leading citizens, bloodshed might have resulted.

Attempted Robbery of a Mail-Coach in Idaho—A Passenger Probably Fatally Wounded.

HELENA, M. T., July 29.—The coach for Corinne was stopped at 11 o'clock last night, by six men, nineteen miles south of Pleasant Valley, Idaho. The passengers whipped them off, and saved the treasure. CHARLEY REYNOLDS, a passenger, was wounded in the neck, shoulder and foot, and is not expected to recover. He is now at Pleasant Valley. The driver was wounded in the arm. About thirty shots were fired, and the coach was riddled with bullets.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Kirk Still Defiant—Additional Arrests in Alamance County—Attempts to Force a Confession—A Man Hanged Three Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 30.—GEORGE WILLIAMSON, a citizen of Caswell County, went to serve writs of habeas corpus issued by the Chief-Justice in behalf of Hon. JOHN KERR and other citizens of Caswell, who were arrested by Col. KIRK's militia. KIRK ordered him to leave or he would have him fired on. WILLIAMSON made a return to the Chief-Justice in accordance with the facts. The Chief-Justice decided that the writs had not been properly served; first, because WILLIAMSON was not appointed by the Chief-Justice to make such service; second, being a citizen of Caswell he was an insurgent there, and could not serve the writs. The Chief-Justice reaffirmed the opinion that the Habeas Corpus act was not suspended, and ordered the Marshal of the Supreme Court to go to Caswell County and serve the writs. There is not, nor has there been, any disturbance or resistance to the law in any portion of the State. A telegram received from Hillsboro states that Col. KIRK's men arrested thirty citizens of Alamance today. They hung WILLIAM PATTON, a respectable citizen, three times, cutting him down each time, to make him confess who murdered the outlaw. The last time PATTON was cut down it was over an hour before he recovered. He made no confession.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Defeated by the Red Stockings—The Harvards at Indianapolis—The Athletics at Fort Wayne.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The game of base-ball between the Mutuals and the Red Stockings, attracted a large crowd. The Red Stockings won, the score 15 to 12. The innings were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Red Stockings	2	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	5	—15
Mutuals	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	0	—12

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The game of base-ball today, between the Harvards and the Indianapolis Club, was won by the former. The score was 45 to 9.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 30.—The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Kekiongas, of this city, today, by a score of 110 to 5, and six white-washes on the Kekiongas. The Athletics play the White Stockings in Chicago, on Monday.

The Baltimore Regiment on its Return Home from Cape May—Another Reception in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived from Cape May about 11 o'clock this morning. They were received by the National Guards and escorted to Franklin-square, where, after stacking arms, they were conducted to the National Guards' Hall in the vicinity, and partook of a banquet. On the road to the depot they passed Gen. PATTERSON's residence, where they were reviewed. They will leave for home at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The members are unbounded in their praise of the hospitalities received.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—The Fifth Regiment M. N. G., arrived here this evening from a visit to Cape May. They were met at the depot by the First Regiment M. N. G., and a detachment of the Fifth, who did not accompany the regiment on the visit, and escorted to Monument-square, where they were welcomed by Mayor BANKS, and thence to their armory. The members of the regiment express themselves highly pleased with their visit.

The Shenandoah Valley Railway—Effort to Raise Funds—Monster Barbecue at Staunton, Va.

STAUNTON, Va., July 30.—A monster barbecue and meeting was held here, today, at the Fair Grounds in furtherance of the subscribing of $300,000 toward the construction of the Valley Railroad. Fully 4,000 persons were present, one-third of whom were ladies. Speeches were made by Gov. Letcher, Col. Mike Harman, Major William T. Sutherlin, Judges Sheffy and Hunter, Gen. Echols, Hon. John T. Harris, Major Dorman and others. Letters were read from Gen. Jubal Early, Commodore Maury, John W. Garrett and Gen. Robert E. Lee favoring the work. A second letter from Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, consenting to become the President of the road, was received with great enthusiasm.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Probable Appointment of Receivers To-Morrow.

BOSTON, July 30.—Before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today, a hearing was commenced upon the petition for a bill in equity enjoining the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad from issuing bonds under the authority of the State of Connecticut, and asking the appointment of permanent receivers to run the road during the pendency of the suit. The counsel on both sides agreed to the proposition, and the Court continued the matter until Monday, when receivers will probably be appointed.

The New Cuban Cable—Progress of the Work.

HAVANA, July 30.—Seventy-two miles of the Panama and West India Cable have been laid. A connection with the west end of the piece laid across the reefs has been made. All the dangerous places have been passed. The steamer *Suffolk* has returned to Batabano to make some alterations in her apparatus for paying out the cable, and will soon leave for Diego-Perez Keyes and accompany the *Dacia*, which will lay the cable to Santiago de Cuba.

The Red River Troubles — Amnesty Granted to all Engaged in the Rebellion.

TORONTO, Ont., July 30.—A special dispatch from Ottawa, from the *Daily Telegraph*, says: "Her Majesty, by the advice of her Privy Council, acting on the recommendation of the Dominion Government, has granted amnesty to all the parties connected with the rebellion at Red River."

Severe Storm in Alabama—Losses $200,000.

MOBILE, Ala., July 30.—A terrific storm passed over this city today. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, goods in the stores damaged by water, and steamboats sunk or driven ashore. The dry-dock was forced from its moorings, and driven about eight miles up the river. No lives were lost, so far as heard from. The total damage is about $200,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30.—A sewer in course of construction in Broad-street, near the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, caved in today, burying three laborers. A large force of reserves were immediately set to work and two of the men were rescued alive. It is feared the other man cannot be reached in time to save his life.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 30.—JAMES McCONKY, a retired merchant, aged sixty-two, died last night, from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage a few days ago. He was formerly of the firm of McCONKY & PARR.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 30.—The Baton Rouge *Courier* gives an account of the release by the United States Commissioner, on Tuesday, of three negro children who have been held in slavery in that parish since the war. They were kept in close surveillance and cruelly treated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—A judicial election occurs here next Thursday. Supreme and Circuit Judges, Chancellors and Magistrates are to be chosen. There is considerable excitement in this county over the Chancellorship, for which ECKFORD, Radical, EAST, Conservative, and WHITE, a Whig member of the Legislature in 1861, and disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, are candidates.

WASHINGTON.

Serious Charges Against a Congressman—The City Government Troubles—More Troops for North Carolina—The Alaska Seal Fisheries—Revenue Matters—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There are serious charges pending before the Pension Office against Congressman RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee. A strong array of evidence has been brought to convict Mr. BUTLER of fraud, if not of forgery, in pension cases with which he has occupied himself. An officer is engaged in getting up the remaining facts in the case, and Mr. BUTLER is expected here on Wednesday to give some explanation of the affair, which seems likely to be made the subject of judicial investigation.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

The municipal trouble here, which was supposed to have been settled by the election of the reform ticket, headed by Mayor EMORY at the recent election, has been kept alive by various obstructive measures resorted to by the defeated Bowen Ring. Having, with those who hold over, a majority of the councils, they have rejected many of the Mayor's nominations to subordinate offices, and are now trying by virtue of injunctions to retain the control of the Fire Department, in the hands of the notorious set of bruisers and blacklegs who disgraced it during Mayor BOWEN's term. The case is to be argued on its merits before Judge WYLIE next week.

MORE TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Three more companies of troops were forwarded last night from the forts below this city to North Carolina. They will probably reach Raleigh this evening.

PERSONAL.

Attorney-General AKERMAN expects to leave this city for Georgia Monday week. Hon. THOMAS H. TALBOT, Assistant Attorney-General, who has for the last eight months had charge of the business in the Court of Claims, has been temporarily assigned to duty in the new Department of Justice in the place of the late Assistant Attorney-General FIELD. Gen. BABCOCK, of the President's staff, has purchased the residence on the corner of Twelfth and K streets, formerly owned by Count WYDENBRUCK, when Austrian Minister here, and will occupy it next Winter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $620,000.

Shipments.

Notes	$335,338
Fractional currency	221,348
Mutilated bank-notes burned during the week	169,000
Total amount burned	26,321,288
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	229,710
Total amount issued therefor	25,984,935
Balance due for mutilated notes	336,353
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,537,864
The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,109,050
And for public deposits	16,316,500
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	520,000

The following statement of United States currency outstanding at this date has been prepared at the Treasury Department:

United States notes, old issue	$106,026 00
United States notes, new issue	279,125,140 00
United States notes, issue of 1869	76,874,860 00
One year five per cent. notes	156,357 00
Two year five per cent. notes	5,480,250 00
Two year five per cent. coupon notes	3,710,250 00
Compound interest notes	2,191,670 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,476,995 87
Fractional currency, second issue	3,273,191 03
Fractional currency, third issue	9,972,256 52
Frac. currency, fourth issue, first series	18,115,241 06
Frac. currency, fourth iss., second series	3,920,000 00
Total	$398,303,642 48

PROPOSED NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

The following bids were opened, yesterday, in the Treasury Department, for the building of two revenue cutters; one a side-wheel, of wood, 250 tons, for the Pacific coast, and the other, a screw-propeller, for the Atlantic coast, 350 tons, the latter to be of iron or wood, as the Secretary may decide: WESTERVILT & RANKIN, of San Francisco, the side-wheel, $70,000, coin; B. MARCUCCI, San Francisco, the side-wheel, $83,000, coin; MIDDLEMAR & BOOTH, San Francisco, the side-wheel, $73,000, coin; THOMAS STACK, of Greenport, N. Y., side-wheel, $67,760; DIALOGUES & WOOD, of Camden, N. J., $47,500; J. & J. R. GRAY, of New-York, $70,000; HARRY WHITEAKER, of Buffalo, $85,000; for the screw steamer, 350 tons, DIALOGUE & WOOD, iron, $80,000, wood, $64,000; BRYCERLY, HILMAN & STAKER, of Philadelphia, wood, for $83,250; PUSEY, JONES & CO., of Wilmington, Del., iron, for $75,000. The latter will get up a contract for the screw. The bids for the side-wheeler have been referred to the Special Commission of Officers of the Revenue Marine.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury today, after receiving the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject of the meaning and intention of the recent act of Congress, awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company, the lease of the privilege of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George during the period of twenty years, the bid of said Company being considered the highest and best bid offered. The contract is substantially as follows: The Company is to pay $55,000 a year rental; $2 62½ on each skin taken, and 50 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained. It is also required to furnish the inhabitants of the Islands of St. Paul and St. George annually 25,000 dried salmon, sixty cords of firewood, a sufficient quantity of salt, and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat, 200 barrels of oil, a sufficient number of seal skins to supply the inhabitants with boots, and a sufficient quantity of sinews and membranes to supply them with waterproof garments free of charge. The Company is further obliged to pay the expenses of maintaining a school in each of the Islands for not less than eight months of the year. The contracting parties are responsible and have been engaged in the business since the cession of Alaska.

REVENUE-TAX ON COUPONS.

Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS writes as follows to Assessor KENNEY, at Philadelphia, concerning the tax on the amount of interest paid on bonds, &c.:

> In reply to your letter stating your views as to the force of section 15, act of July 14, 1870, I have to say that while in the opinion of the office the terms of said section do not impose the tax of two and one-half per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds, &c., &c., for the five months ending Dec. 31, 1870. The said tax of two and one-half per centum does accrue on the amount of all dividends of earnings, income, or gains declared after July 31, 1870, and on all undivided profits of any such corporation which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent, or other fund, and will be levied and collected in the year 1871.

LAND OFFICE FEES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided the following to be the fees which Registers and Receivers are entitled to receive for acting upon receiving claims, viz.:

1. $1 50 each to Register and Receiver for filing a diagram and receiving the application for a patent.
2. 22½ cents per hundred words for reducing the testimony to writing, under the principle laid down in the fourth and sixth sections of the Homestead act of March 21, 1864, if the applicants desire it to be taken down by the Land officers instead of by themselves, or other persons, in the presence of those officers.

The only other payments required of applicants for running patents are:

3. A deposit in favor of the United States Treasurer, according to existing instructions, of the amount estimated by the Surveyor-General, to cover the actual expenses of survey and cost of publication of notice; and
4. To the Receiver, the sum of $5 per acre, as required by law, for the superficial area of the claim as shown by the final survey. These are the only charges, fees and emoluments, which, by law or regulations, Registers or Receivers have any right to exact from mining applicants, and none other will be permitted to be charged or received under any circumstances. A circular to this effect will, in a few days, be issued to all officers of the United States Land Department.

Chess—The Match Between New-York and Brooklyn.

Yesterday evening, the day appointed for the continuation of the chess match between six players representing New-York, and the same number representing Brooklyn, the contest was resumed with the following result: Capt. MAKKENZIE won of F. PERRIN; Dr. BARNETT won of MURACHE; Major WERNICH lost to BRENZINGER; DELMAR won of GILBERG; JONES drew with MERIAN; VON BELOW won of MUNEZ; VON BELOW lost to MURACHE.

The play on both sides was far superior to that of the first evening. The champions are entering seriously into the spirit of their work, and feel the responsibility of the task which they have undertaken.

Up to the present time, New-York has won seven games, and Brooklyn has won four games.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Methodists of Marquette, Mich., are to have a new church, to cost $19,300.

BISHOP BAKER, of the Methodist Church, is still in poor health.

There are 1,352 Wesleyan Methodist local preachers in Australia and New-Zealand.

East Tennessee congratulates itself on the possession of 30,090 Baptists.

Mr. FFOULKES is writing a pamphlet on the history of the Athanasian Creed, which, it is thought, will create some commotion.

The African Methodists hold their first national camp-meeting at Oakington, Md., Aug. 4—12.

The First Congregational Church of Baltimore, have called Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, Jr., to be their pastor, and he has accepted.

An "exchange" says there are 287 incorporated colleges in the United States, that annually turn out an aggregate of about 400 D.Ds.

During the last year the Methodist Mission in Ceylon reported extensive revivals and 550 converts within a period of five months.

The consecration of the Bishop-elect of New-Hampshire is postponed, says the *Churchman*, to St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21.

Fifty religious societies send 2,033 missionaries to all parts of the globe, at an annual expense of $5,164,670.

Out of 15,614 scholars reported by Baptist Sunday-schools in Virginia, 1,217 were converted during the past year, and 142 out of 2,714 teachers.

A clergyman in England has sued two of his parishioners for slander. Did they accuse him of preaching sermons which were too long or too dry?

St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Me., has become a free church by the voluntary action of the pew-holders, who relinquish their pews to the parish.

A minister and sixty-one members of Kendrick Chapel, of United Brethren Association, near Indianapolis, recently joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Primate of the Swedish Church, the Archbishop of Upsal, Mgr. RENTERDAHL, has just died, at the age of seventy-five years. He was distinguished, both as a theologian and as a historian.

The Church of Santiago, in Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, organized by twelve Cubans, in 1866, has now an attendance of nearly 100 persons every Sunday. The services are conducted in Spanish.

Mr. A. G. P. DODGE, of New-York, has presented $100,000 to the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church at Alexandria, Va. Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL, of New-York, gave, before the war, $20,000 to the same institution.

The *Advance* says: "Straight Missionary University, at New Orleans, shows by its catalogue a total of 874 students, five-sixths of whom are from Catholic families of the creole population."

There are in the City of New-Orleans 12 Methodist churches, and 8 colored, 26 Catholic, 9 Episcopalian, 9 Presbyterian, 8 Lutheran, 1 Unitarian, 2 Congregational, and 6 colored, 4 Jewish Synagogues, and 1 Swedenborgian congregation.

The Primitive Methodists have in Australia: Ministers, 22; local preachers, 180; class-leaders, 125; members in society, 2,041—increase, 128; chapels, 95; other preaching places, 29; Sunday-schools, 85; teachers, 934; and scholars, 3,985.

Prof. WILSON, at the session of the Sederunt in Toronto, said that the references which had been made to the ladies suggested to him an answer which had been given to the question—Was Eve the mother of the High Church or the Low Church?—the response being Adam thought her Eve-angelical.

The *Christian Era* "speaks right out" in meeting" upon at least one important subject; "Gabble, even if it is called exhortation, is no more to be endured in a prayer-meeting than in a flock of geese. The so-called prayer-meeting talk should be repressed in man or woman. It neither edifies man nor honors God."

The average age of American ministers, at death, is found to be sixty-four, which is four years more than the longevity of the next most favored class; ten years more than in the other professions, and from twelve to nineteen years above that of mechanics, artisans, miners, operatives, and the like.

The richest and most beautiful synagogue in the world is now in process of erection at Turin. It is a Greek temple in form, mounted upon a little elevation—in color, white, and a soft, enchanting rose. Its ornamentation is at the some time elegant and grandiose, and it is crowned by a bizarre and massive tower, which recalls visions of Nineveh and Thebes.

The Evangelical Alliance will hold its General Conference in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing Sept. 22, and closing Oct. 2. The topics of discussion will be:

> First day—"The State of Religion throughout the World;" second day—"Christian Union;" third day—"Christianity and its Antagonists;" fourth day—"The Christian Life;" fifth day—"Protestantism and Romanism;" sixth day—"Christianity and Civil Government;" seventh day—"Christian Missions;" eighth day—"Christianity and Social Evils."

In reply to the charge that Congregationalism is dying out in New-England, the *Congregationalist* shows that since 1831 that denomination has in Massachusetts added to its force 213 new churches and over 42,000 members, thus nearly doubling its ministry and more than doubling its membership in the last forty years. This is somewhat better than the increase in the population of the State.

A minister who was generally able to keep his congregation wide awake, on one occasion—it was a sultry Summer day—observed numbers of them asleep. He resolved to nip the evil practice in the bud. So, taking a survey of the scene before and around him, he exclaimed: "I saw an advertisement last week for five hundred sleepers for a railroad; I think I could supply at least fifty, and recommend them as good and sound."

Mr. PHILP, an Englishman resident at Washington, at whose house Mr. DICKENS was a guest when in America, writes to a journal of that city that "Mr. DICKENS, during a conversation relative to the pulpit oratory of the United States, of which he had the highest opinion, remarked that he had always been a Unitarian, and that for many years he was a member of that society."

O. A. BROWNSON, one of the ablest expositors of Roman Catholic sentiments, says in a recent letter: "If the Pope should declare an oath imposed by the Constitution contrary to the divine law, I could not in conscience take it; or if the Legislature should pass a law and the Pope should declare that what it required of me is forbidden by the law of God, I could not obey it." What kind of citizens, under this ruling, can Roman Catholics be expected to make?

There are in France 37,107,212 Catholics, 945,862 Protestants, 89,047 Israelites, 24,126 who belong to other religions or have no religion at all. Also 46,063 members of the Catholic clergy—cardinals, archbishops, bishops, curates, vicars, &c.—are paid by the State, costing together 42,539,250 francs, or 923 francs per head; 877 members of the Protestant clergy annually receive 1,522,850 francs, or 1,739 francs per head; and 133 Jewish divines receive together 161,700 francs, or 1,291 francs each.

Bishop WHITTINGHAM has offered to present to the Episcopalians of Washington, his theological library, consisting of nearly 10,000 volumes, for the benefit of the Church in perpetuity, on the sole condition that they provide for it a suitable fire-proof building sufficiently large to admit of reasonable increase. This library is of rare value, consisting of several hundred folio volumes, and of editions belonging in numerous instances to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its value is estimated at $30,000.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND STRANGERS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the "Schnapps" has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are—dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.—*Advertisement.*

Ling Wau, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BADEAU.—On Saturday, July 30, at his residence, No. 149 East 51st-st., NICHOLAS W. BADEAU.
Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

BERGEN.—At Flatbush on Saturday, July 30, JOHN C. BERGEN, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EWING.—On Friday, July 29, of consumption, JOHN A. EWING, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Gregory, No. 305 West 27th-st., on Sunday, July 31, at 2 P. M.

KENT.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, Saturday, July 30, HELEN, widow of William Kent, in the 69th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock.

McGOWN.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 30, Mrs. CLARISSA McGOWN, widow of the late Simon R. McGown, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, South 6th-st., on Monday, Aug. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y.

O'DONNELL.—At Baltimore, Md., July 26, in the 72d year of her age, ELEANORA PASCAULT, wife of Columbus O'Donnell, Esq.

RONALDSON.—On Friday morning, July 29, JAS. RONALDSON, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Rich. Meares, No. 46 West 35th-st., Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STREW.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30, at the residence of her son, Dr. Wm. W. Strew, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MIRANDA STREW, in the 78th year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Flemington, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

TUTTLE.—Saturday, July 30, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of John S. and Louisa V. Tuttle, aged 2 months and 28 days.
Funeral service at 156 East 119th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WINHAM.—On Saturday afternoon, July 30, ALDRIDGE WINHAM, in the 85th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.
The Board of Directors are respectfully requested to meet at the residence of MORITZ COHN, Esq., No. 256 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock, precisely, to attend in a body the funeral of the late BENJAMIN NATHAN, Esq.
MYER STERN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.
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or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers and members of congregations, whose churches are closed, are cordially invited to attend.

ORDINATION.—ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The council called by this Church relative to the ordination of Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., as their Pastor, will hold an adjourned meeting on FRIDAY next, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., at their place of worship, No. 264 Bleecker-st. It is expected that the public services of ordination will take place in the evening of the same day at 7½ o'clock.
M. M. FINCH, Church Clerk.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTH-ST.—The Patronal feast of St. Ann will be celebrated in this Church on SUNDAY. The solemn High Mass will commence at 10½ o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. McSWEENY, of the Cathedral, will preach. At the close of the Mass the Te Deum will be sung in thanksgiving to God for the recent action of the Ecumenical Council in regard to the Infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for reading and instruction in the writings of the New Church. Subject—*The Doctrine of Life.* The public are cordially invited. Morning service at 11 o'clock.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!—The Pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Coming of Christ from Edom*—Isaiah, lxiii., 1-6.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. J. P. STRYKER, D. D.; at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—SUMMER SERVICES: *Sundays.*—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 5 P. M.; Chapel Service, 8 P. M. *Other Days.*—Morning Prayer, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor.—Young people's prayer-meeting SUNDAY EVENING, July 31, and every Sunday evening at 7¾ o'clock, in the Lecture-room. All are invited. Strangers welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia. Services as usual every Sabbath through the Summer.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER of 6th-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. BROWN, President of Hamilton College, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. No evening service. This church will be closed during the month of August.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. WM. BUTLER will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. This church will be closed during the month of August for repairs.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will preach on SUNDAY, July 31, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., at 10¾ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject—Morning: *Rome and Boston*; evening, *Pulpits and Preachers.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY. Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for Deaf Mutes; Rev. J. A. DENNISTON at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. J. WHIPPLE at 7¾ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, at 7¾ o'clock.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st.—Services to-morrow, at 10½, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Subject—*Signs of the Times, The War of Nations, Infallibility, City Tumults.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, July 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—Sabbath, July 31. Sabbath-school, 2½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, TEMPORARILY worshiping in the Church of the Resurrection, Madison-av., corner 47th-st. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will officiate on SUNDAY. Morning service commences at 11 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE AT PLYMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., July 31, at 10¾ A. M.—Subject—*The Day-work of Life.* Seats free. Public cordially invited. This church will remain open during the Summer.

PROF. W. H. GREEN, OF PRINCETON Theological Seminary, will preach in the Forty-second-street, Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold the last service in its present place of worship, on SUNDAY, the 31st inst. at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. BOOTH, will officiate.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, July 31, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st. Sunday services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. 272 6th-av.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

What a Census-Taker Saw and Heard in his Perambulations in the City—Several Facts and Figures Concerning the Fallen Ones of New-York—Most Fruitful Sources of Vice.

The taking of the census continues to present to the observation of those intrusted with the work, opportunities to acquire a better knowledge of the habits, pursuits, modes of living, intelligence, &c., of our citizens than can be obtained by any other agency. And one has, without overstepping the bounds of official inquiry, every day forced upon his observation much of the interior workings of society, which affords as material for reflection much to admire, much that is amusing, much that is instructive, and much to grieve for.

In the course of perambulation in an up-town district the other day, the census-taker rang the bell of a stately brown-stone mansion, and was answered by a servant, who upon learning his business said that she would inform her mistress. Upon the appearance of the lady, a beautiful woman, who gave her age as twenty-two, he was ushered into a luxurious parlor, furnished with a magnificence that only the lavish hand of wealth could display. The hostess stated in answer to the queries, that she and the servant (who displayed a degree of familiarity during the interview that is rarely met with except between those of her class and the *demi monde*) were the sole occupants of the mansion. The unmistakable signs of a low origin peeping out in occasional vulgarities of speech and manner, which could not be concealed by her beauty and otherwise graceful deportment, together with the fact of her not giving any visible means of support, and other evidences that present themselves to the most casual observer, left the undoubted impression on the mind of the officer that she was the mistress of some wealthy citizen. Here was a representative of a phase of the social evil in which the motive cause of a fall from virtue was strong indeed, her early life possibly surrounded with poverty, hunger and want, a lack of education, and with a face and form that was certain to attract attention and force admiration from all with whom she came in contact. The tempter came in the form of some wealthy person whose acquaintance might have been formed on the street, in the store, shop, factory, or even while she was employed as a domestic in the sacred precincts of his own household. A house, fine furniture, rich jewels, fine clothes and idleness, was the price, only until the possessor becomes sated with possession, (but how is she to know that with her experience?) and she falls an easy prey. How many of the ill-paid, ill-treated and hard-worked white slaves of this City would stand before such temptation?

The next house visited bore more tangible evidences of the existence of this evil for which Christian philanthrophists and those of the enlightened ancients have in vain sought a remedy. In this house the census-taker trod upon costly velvet that yielded to the tread; rich curtains of lace and damask hung at the windows; splendid rosewood and walnut furniture crowded the apartments to profusion; the walls were adorned with beautiful paintings and engravings, mostly subjects sensual in idea and treated with considerable freedom. The woman of the house was summoned, and a fat, blowsy, vulgar-looking woman made her appearance, who was inclined to send the census-taker away without the desired information. After a little show of authority the questions relating to herself were answered, and the inmates of the house, a half dozen in number, gathered around the official, manifesting much curiosity in the progress of the inquiries, and with a strong inclination to turn the whole business into ridicule. The Madam acknowledged to the possession of $150,000, which (as she is a well-known woman among the fast men of the City) is known to have been made by the plying of her peculiar avocation. Of the young girls, from the fruits of whose moral degradation she added to her ill-gotten gains, four were between the ages of fifteen and twenty, one was twenty-five and one thirty. Two were American born, three Irish and one French. Four could read, but not write; one could neither read nor write, and one was well educated. Two had been factory girls, two servants, one a dress-maker and one a milliner. None of them acknowledged to any property, though one had been leading her present mode of life for over ten years. By means of the question, "Were you married within the year?" four were ascertained to have been married within a period of from one to ten years.

All of the women were handsome, and two of them positively beautiful. Except in the case of one before mentioned, all of them were vulgar and lacking in that refinement and style of deportment that will manifest itself in all vicissitudes of fortune, even in women of that peculiar class. Pushing his inquiries a little further than the limits allowed, the census-taker found that all the inmates of the house drank, save one, who abstained from motives of policy, and one showed evidences of intoxication.

In the street we encountered a brother assistant, who had enumerated 500 of the same character in his district, which extended into that locality where the *demi monde* do most congregate. He said that he had met with much difficulty. The questions were treated with obscene ridicule, and it was only by the aid of the landladies—who were somewhat alarmed at the possible penalties of a refusal to give the information—that anything nearly authentic could be arrived at. When the inquiry touched upon their family histories before adopting their present mode of life, all of them to whom he would listen were inclined to tell romantic stories of themselves, which would supply the journals in search of such sensations with a surfeit. The majority of them were ignorant, young, handsome and dissipated, and nearly all the houses visited were of similar character to the one before described.

Dr. SANGER tells us that the legions of anonyma are recruited from all classes of society; that the woman of high life as well as the one of the humbler walks, alike falls a victim to passion, avarice or treachery. Each of these agencies are active in procuring the downfall of female virtue. He gives as a fair estimate of the known females of easy virtue in New-York, 6,000; women who visit houses of assignation without desire of gain, 1,260; women who visit houses of assignation for gain, 400; kept mistresses, 200; total, 7,860. Taking 2,000 of these to whom a series of questions were propounded, to deduce arguments, it was found that three-eighths were between the ages of fifteen and twenty, three-eighths between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, from twenty-six to thirty contained one-eighth more, the remaining eighth numbering veterans of from sixty to seventy-seven, who were principally landladies or housekeepers.

Three-eighths were born in the United States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island furnishing the greatest numbers in proportion to their population than the other New-England States and than any States in the Union. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland each the greatest numbers from the Middle States; and the Southern and Western States furnish but a small proportion of their population. New-York State, of course, furnishes the largest proportional number, namely, 334. Five-eighths of the evil was contributed by the foreign population: Ireland furnished 706; Germany, including Prussia, Saxony, &c., 257; England, 104; Scotland, 52; France, 13; Italy, 1; and other nationalities a small number each. Education was found to be at a very low standard with them. One-fifth were married women. The average duration of their lives is four years. Six-sevenths of these women drink intoxicating liquors. In many cases, parental influences induced habits of intoxication. A professed respect for religion was common among them. A capital of $4,000,000 is invested in the business, and $7,000,000 is spent annually in the business. The immediate causes impelling females to enter upon a life of shame are seduction, desertion, ill treatment by parents, husbands, or relatives, intemperance and bad company. Among the more remote causes are the associations engendered by many employments, the scarcity of employment and the inadequate pay. Some employment agencies are also mere machines of keepers of brothels; and the temptations of former female friends who have fallen, with woman's inherent love of dress, are also fruitful causes.

Dr. SANGER, in his admirable treatise upon this subject, already quoted from, has omitted to classify, among the causes of the prevalence of the social evil, our overcrowded population in many localities. He speaks of the steerage passage across the Atlantic, where men, women and children are packed together like herrings in a box, as a most fruitful one; and, if so, why are not the tenement-houses in this City, where the inhabitants are crowded together in almost a like manner, susceptible to the same influences? The writer was led to think so when, shortly after the experience detailed, his labors called him into the interiors of a nest of tenement-houses in an upper ward of the City. If any one of our readers doubts it, let him go into some of these places, and see how the thousands are packed into quarters not ample enough in their accommodations for a tithe of the number. Here the masses mingle in an intimacy that cannot fail to produce the evil effects we have noted, and every year hundreds go down to sin and shame from these swarming houses. This is a source of infinite wretchedness that may be checked, in whole or in part, perhaps, by wise regulations of the Police and Health Departments of the City. Let the people have better living-places, and the frightful list will be greatly decreased.

Outrage and Robbery in Mott Haven.

On Friday night, Mrs. BRIDGET DAILY, of Fordham, a poor but respectable woman, while on her way home from the City, where she had been to procure a quantity of clothing, after being put off one of the horse cars in Mott Haven because she had no money for her fare, was accosted by some young men, one of whom expressed great sympathy for her, and stated that his mother, whom he alleged lived near by, would cheerfully accommodate her with lodgings for the night, succeeded in leading Mrs. DAILY into a secluded street, and then the young scamps attempted to commit an outrage upon her person. Her screams attracted the attention of Officer RILEY, who repaired to her assistance, when the ruffians fled and carried off the woman's articles of apparel, which she had obtained in the City, with them. One young man was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned, and several persons were examined at the Town Hall in reference to the outrage, and it is believed that the real offenders will be captured.

The New-York "Leader's" Views of the Murder—Extracts from its Editorial This Week.

The New-York *Leader* of this week has an able article on the NATHAN murder, from the hands of an editor of extensive knowledge of criminal cases. The following extracts will be found of interest to our readers:

We think the evidence shows that only one man participated in the deed; that he was not a skilled or professional burglar; that he had perhaps seen how easily the house could be entered through the cellar-way, or during the day while laborers were at work, if he went in as if he were one of the workmen and concealed himself. We think he was one who perhaps had some knowledge of Mr. NATHAN'S habits and movements, and knew that he was to remain in town that night. If there had been two men, there would not have been so desperate a struggle. If it had been a professional burglar, he would not have killed the victim, but have been content with stunning him. He had taken the shirt-studs and watch before Mr. NATHAN discovered him, because it was impossible for the burglar not to have had bloody hands; and the linen was unsoiled. We think he was not a powerful man, because the struggle was probably long and desperate, and Mr. NATHAN was not very stout nor strong. Notwithstanding that the burglar carried away with him marks of blood upon his dress, and the three diamond studs and a gold watch and chain, and that these furnish clews which did not exist in the Rogers case, we do not believe that he will ever be discovered. Singular as it may at first sound in statement, a big city is the best place in which to hide away. And it would seem, from the criminal annals of Paris, London and New-York, that the more public is the scene of a crime, and the more audacious it is, the greater is the immunity from detection. This murderer had but to throw the valuables into the river, when the hue and cry became this morning strong, or to wash his face at the first watering-trough (and there was one within a block,) and throw away his stockings, or shirt-collar, or overshirt into the first sewer-hole, and then keep his own counsel, and he would be safe with whatever currency plunder he took away—for bank-notes tell no tales except in England, where the registry system of numbers is peculiar. Whoever killed Dr. BURDELL, thirteen years ago, must have disposed of bloody clothes, and yet no traces of them were ever discovered in or out of the house. When Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had her suppositious baby, no clew could be found by the cleverest detectives to the large basket which went into the house two hours before they entered it, and which could not have gone out of it, because the house was watched front and rear all the time. To this day, where that basket or the bloody clothes went, is a dead mystery.

There is, however, a lesson which householders can draw from this tragedy. At all times of the year some last person should have the duty of traversing the house to ascertain what is secure or insecure, and who is in or who is out. No merchant closes his store except under the rule that the porter shall go through it, examine it and lock it up. And how many merchants keep persons sleeping in their stores to protect their property! The burglar in all large cities, and especially in the Summer-time, is to be dreaded as much as the cholera, yellow fever or any other form of pestilence. The householder should always be on his guard against the burglar. He should ventilate his room through windows. His doors should always be bolted on the inside, as in a hotel; and after saying his prayers, he should see that he has a pistol under his bolster. Ten thousand houses in country places are furnished with lightning-rods, yet lightning strikes only one or two in a year. The burglars of the Metropolis are really few, and the house-burglars quite rare, yet everybody is liable to encounter with one. The burglar watches the outgoing of the householder or talks with servants; makes ingenious pretexts of visits for reconnoitre. No man is a burglar without being a murderer by instinct. The worst infliction that any Republican Legislature and Governor made upon the State of New-York was when, a few years ago, they altered the punishment for midnight burglary in a household from imprisonment for life to ten years in the State Prison. A jury have said that the murderer of BURDELL is undiscovered, and the murderer of ROGERS is still unknown. Will the murder of Mr. NATHAN become another refutation of the maxim, "Murder will out."

Military Gossip.

Affairs are very dull in the National Guard, owing to the Summer solstice, and the absence of so many of the rank and file in the enjoyment of their Summer vacations.

The excursion of Companies A and B of the Twenty-second Regiment, to Long Branch, on Tuesday next, promises to be a very enjoyable one, judging from the programme published in last Sunday's TIMES. The battalion will visit the races, dine and sup at the Continental Hotel, and return by the evening train. Company C, under command of Capt. Tate, will parade and receive the battalion on its arrival in the City, and escort the excursionists to the armory.

The Eighth Regiment proceeded, on Monday last, to Lion Belvedere Park for target practice and a good time generally. There was no formal parade, the members reporting on the ground, many of them in civilians' dress. The friends and ex-members also mustered in full force, and the receipts will, no doubt, make a respectable nucleus for the regiment uniform fund. The target practice was of a desultory character, and can scarcely add to the efficiency of the men. Several prizes were distributed to fortunate shots.

Battery B will hold its third annual picnic on Wednesday next, at Elm Park.

Considerable gossip is indulged in regarding the proposed Summer encampment of the Ninth Regiment, at Long Branch. Those who ought to know say that the idea is not for amusement, but real hard work in the way of drill and target practice. As there are so many "Erie" men in the command, it is to be hoped that they will "brake up" kindly and much improved by the encampment. His highness, the Prince, and commander of the forces on sea and land, will probably leave the bulk of the work to Lieut.-Col. Braine, an accomplished officer. At present, Col. Fisk is better able to "tool" his six-horse team than to maneuvre his regiment.

Company G, of the Eighth Regiment, will proceed to Karl Park, Morrisania, on Thursday next, for target practice.

Quartermaster W. C. Rogers, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has resigned his commission.

Col. Lux, of the Eleventh Regiment, has resigned, and the command loses a valuable officer who cannot easily be replaced.

Music in the Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square on Monday, the 1st of August, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Prince Frederick"..........Bilse
2. Overture, "Cheval de Bronze"..........Auber
3. Air, "Happy be thy Dreams"..........Thomas
4. Waltz, "Mabel"..........Godfrey

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Martha"..........Flotow
6. Duet from "Maritana"..........V. Wallace
7. Galop, "Farewell"..........Strauss
8. Fantasia on Scotch Airs..........D. Wiegand

PART III.

9. Overture, "Die Schoene Galathe"..........Suppe
10. Serenade..........Schubert
11. Selection, "La Perichole"..........Offenbach
12. March, "Rendezvous"..........G. Wiegand

National Airs.

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

Immigration for the Week.

The total immigration for the past week was 5,852, as follows:

July 24	Steamer America, Bremen	380
July 25	Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool	841
	Steamer Italy, Liverpool	674
July 26	Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre	150
	Steamer Manhattan, Liverpool	677
	Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Liverpool	9
July 27	Steamer Cimbria, Hamburg	627
	Steamer Cuba, Liverpool	383
July 28	Steamer Dacian, Glasgow	253
	Steamer Australia, Glasgow	357
	Steamer Rising Star, Aspinwall	412
	Steamer Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince	11
	Ship James Foster, Jr., Liverpool	262
	Bark Daniel Draper, Palermo	6
	Steamer Union, Bremen	710
Total		5,852

Commissioner Manierre off for Europe.

Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, one of the Police Commissioners of this City, sailed on the steamer *France*, for Europe, yesterday morning, in order to recruit his health. He intends to visit several of the European cities, and will be abroad for several months. Numbers of his friends accompanied him down the Bay, on the steamer *Sylvan Grove*, Messrs. JAMES L. HASTIE, ABRAM BROWN, Jr., ELBERT ROBERSON, JOHN NORTON, HENRY BURDEN, CHAS. H. COOPER, ROBERT PATON, JAMES INGRAM, J. S. GILMORE, acting as a Committee of Arrangements to the party. Mr. MANIERRE went with the party on board the steamer *Sylvan Grove*, among whom were Messrs. J. H. Kennedy, Judge Davis, Hon. John V. Gridley, E. H. Reid, Alderman Dimond, Wm. C. Connor, Revenue Collector White, Dr. Nagle, D. B. Hasbrook, Dr. Freligh, Dr. Waterman, J. Krauss, M. B. Wilson, Col. Hastings, Ex-State Senator Lent and others. Mr. LENT, on behalf of his friends, made a short farewell address to Mr. MANIERRE, wishing him a happy voyage and happy return, for which Mr. MANIERRE returned his thanks. A short distance below the Narrows, Mr. MANIERRE went on board the European steamer, and the *Sylvan Grove* accompanied the *France* nearly as far as to the light-ship. Mr. WALLACE'S band, on board the *Sylvan Grove*, played national and other airs, and cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and the firing of a cannon on board the steamer, were the tokens of farewell as the *France* sped away oceanward.

Crimes and Casualties.

JAMES E. PRICE, a native of London, England, and a tailor, residing at No. 11 Albany-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of burglary. He was found concealed in the office of JAMES A. FRASER, at No. 105 Barclay-street, and had appropriated a quantity of wearing apparel. The prisoner had nothing to say, and was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBERT REILLY, aged twenty-six, a native of England, and a bricklayer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a trunk containing $500 worth of wearing apparel from an express wagon standing in Centre-street. As Officer DORSEY, of the Sixth Ward Police, saw the theft committed, Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, held REILLY for trial, on the complaint of JOHN BENNETT, of No. 369 Ninth-avenue, he being the express driver in charge of the trunk for the owner, Mr. L. S. WOODWARD.

JOHN J. HOPKINS, aged nine years, died at No. 3 Goerk-street, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained on Thursday by being run over by a Belt car.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS in the case of DORA MARCUS, the woman who was suffocated at the fire at No. 105 Division-street on Friday night. Considerable testimony was taken, but no decision arrived at.

THOMAS LANNON, aged twenty-nine, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained on Wednesday by his falling off a roof of the premises No. 100 Mott-street, while asleep.

JOHN COLLINS, aged nine years, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, of injuries sustained by a fall off a cart in Twenty-fifth-street. The remains were sent to No. 348 Second-avenue for inquest.

MARGARET LOLPT, No. 222 Centre-street, who is charged with selling 200 unstamped cigars, was again before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, when further evidence was adduced. The prisoner admitted the offense, and stated she was compelled of necessity to dispose of them, as she had no other means of subsistence. She was held to answer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, REUBEN ELLIOTT was charged with breaking into the premises of WILLIAM JURGERMANN, No. 173 Sixth-avenue, and stealing $700 in currency. The prisoner gained an entrance by forcing open the outer door with a "jimmy," but was detected before he could make his escape, and conveyed to the Station. He was held to answer.

CATHARINE STEVENS was committed for trial at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing a pocket-book containing $300 from the person of ALICE RIGBY, in Broadway, on Friday evening.

JAMES VANDERVEER, a cook, in No. 119 Third-avenue, was held for trial, without bail, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for violating the person of his own daughter, JANE VANDERVEER, a child of only eight years of age.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 335 Canal-street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, charged with feloniously assaulting JOSEPH O. MACARTY, and robbing him of $6. From the statement of the prosecutor, it appeared that about 11¼ o'clock last evening he was standing in front of his door, No. 339 Spring-street, when he was suddenly attacked by three men, who stabbed him six times in the neck and face, robbed him, and fled. He alleges that there was no provocation whatever for the assault, as he had never seen his assailants previously, but he was able to identify the prisoner, who appeared to be the leader, subsequently, and have him arrested. He was held for examination without bail.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, J. WOODRUFF LEWIS was charged with having defrauded soldiers of their bounty. LEWIS was before the Court on a similar charge about twelve months since, and was committed for trial, but in the meantime contrived to escape to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. Since then he has been, it is said, practicing other frauds, which attracted the attention of District-Attorney PURDY, and induced him to dispatch a messenger to secure his arrest. He was brought to this City on Friday, and on yesterday was committed in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial at the next October term.

TERENCE FLYNN was arraigned before Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of passing a worthless check for $20 on HENRY DEVLEIN, No. 477 Pearl-street. He was committed for trial.

JOHN BURKE was charged by MEYER SAMUEL with stealing a horse and wagon worth $300. Held for examination.

CORNELIUS LYNCH and his wife JOHANNA were held for examination on a charge of attempting to assault BRIDGET HAGGERTY with an ax.

Another Clerical Scandal—A Lutheran Minister Charged with Improper Conduct.

From the Troy Times, July 29.

The *Times*, a few evenings since, gave publicity to a rumor which involved a Lutheran clergyman of a "neighboring town" in a scandalous transaction. The article, as printed, contained an important error. The person involved in the affair is accused of taking unusual liberties with the persons of several members of his flock, and not of seduction. The name of the minister is Rev. P. F. RIGHTMEYER. He is pastor of the brick church at Centre Brunswick, and almost every Sunday for a year past he has officiated for the Lutheran congregation of this city. He is a man about fifty years of age, and has an estimable wife and two lovely daughters. About a week or ten days ago a rumor derogatory to Mr. RIGHTMEYER'S standing as a minister and a man began to spread, and within a few days afterward it had traversed from one end of the town to the other. In vain Mr. RIGHTMEYER denied its truth. Circumstances, in the opinion of many, were against him. The rumor was in effect that a young lady had accused the minister of taking improper liberties with her person. Investigation revealed the fact that the young lady spoken of had, in accordance with an invitation tendered by Mr. RIGHTMEYER, ridden home from church with him on two occasions. The first time it was after a prayer-meeting, and the young lady, it is said, now accuses him of taking indecent liberties with her on that occasion, but it does not appear that she said anything concerning his conduct until after the second ride. During the latter journey, the clergyman, rumor says, emboldened, probably, by the neglect of the lady to resent his lascivious actions, when they were first made, went further in his demonstrations, and he is said to have been guilty of the most reprehensible conduct. When the lady arrived at her residence, she complained to her family of Mr. RIGHTMEYER'S doings. The matter soon became public, and within a short time several other ladies, we are informed, accused their pastor of degrading his sacred office to the level of a libertine. Of course the charges created an intense excitement in the town and steps were taken to have an immediate investigation. The matter was first brought up at a meeting of a society with which Mr. RIGHTMEYER is connected, on Saturday evening last. At that time one of the members called on him to deny if he could the charges made against him. No answer was made to the request, and a committee was appointed to investigate the scandal. On Wednesday an informal meeting of the church council was held and Mr. RIGHTMEYER emphatically denied the charges and courted the fullest investigation. It was promised that on Sunday morning a paper signed by several of the ladies who are said to have accused him of indecent conduct, denying in the most explicit terms the statements, would be read from the pulpit of the church. We certainly hope such will be the case, and that Mr. RIGHTMEYER, being cleared of this stain, will be able to continue his pastoral labors, which are said to have been very successful. He has long been a resident of this vicinity, and despite a few eccentricities, has always been looked upon as a faithful minister, an honorable man, a virtuous citizen, and an exemplary husband and father.

The Philadelphia Fire—Taking Down the Walls.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of July 29, says:

Yesterday considerable correspondence took place between the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery, at Crown and Race streets, recently destroyed by fire, and the Chief of Police, relative to the removal of the insecure walls of the ruins. These are considered sufficiently dangerous to prevent the passage of the Race-street cars or other travel on the street. The Chief early called the attention of the firm to the insecure condition of the building and the necessity for closing the street, much to the inconvenience of the public. In reply to this the firm stated that it was the intention of the Building Inspectors to visit the spot at 3 o'clock this afternoon, until which time it would be impossible to take any action in the matter, on account of the insurance on the buildings. A note from the Chief to the insurance agent having charge of the business of the firm produced a reply which declined all responsibility in the matter. The Chief thereupon took upon himself the responsibility of removing the walls on his own authority, and gave notice that work would be begun this morning, unless some action was taken by the firm by five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Building Inspectors cannot proceed without the legal five days' notice. Up to 12 o'clock this morning the work of demolition had not begun, though the Chief and a force of laborers were on the ground. It is believed that as the matter has been delayed this long, it will be delayed a little longer, until after the Inspectors' visit this afternoon. Meanwhile the street is still closed, as it should be, and the walls remain standing. A solution of the difficulty by which the insurance will not be endangered will probably be reached before the Chief enforces his order. The fire-proofs have not yet been removed from the ruins, but the books and papers are undoubtedly uninjured. The CAMPBELL family, who were rendered houseless by the falling of the northern wall during the fire, are being cared for by members of the Neptune Hose Company and other charitable persons. Any contributions for their relief will be thankfully received.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

The Cincinnati Bank Riots of 1842—Recollections of the Days of Shinplasters—How the Mob Went Through the Banks and Caught the "Wild Cat" Money.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 27.

The death of Mr. BATES recalls very forcibly the memories of the great bank mob, one of the incidents of the early days of Cincinnati. It occurred in the year 1842—S. W. DAVIS, acting as Mayor, and JAMES SAFFIN as Marshal of our city. Among the incidents of the turmoil we may chronicle the following, which will be but imperfectly verified in the then crude journals of the day. One year before the event we chronicle a man by the name of WEED, a shrewd financier, who had accumulated less than $1,000 in beef-packing during the Winter season in St. Louis, came to our city, and being well acquainted with Mr. BATES, desired his advice as to embarking in some profitable investment. Mr. SURTEES, always alive to speculation, urged the purchase of the charter of the West Union Bank, a defunct institution which had never forfeited its right to the issue of its bills.

It will be remembered that in that year there was a general suspension of redemption in specie, but three banks in the State, the Lafayette, Ohio Trust Company, and Dayton bank, refusing the privilege of redemption in currency thus afforded. The institutions referred to had but few notes in circulation. The result was that on the heels of this condition of financial affairs, there grew up shinplaster establishments innumerable, among which we may notice the Exchange Bank, (BATES & SURTEES,) the Manhattan Bank, Newport Lyceum, Orphans' Institute, Cincinnati Loan Office, a branch of the Louisville Savings Bank, and other institutions, based upon an entirely fictitious basis. By the arrangement the Exchange Bank would accept the issues of the West Union establishment, giving its own notes in return. A small office was kept open at West Union, while the greater portion of the notes were signed at the Cincinnati Hotel, corner of Broadway and Front-street, kept by a Mr. LEVERING. The fact that they were exchangeable for Exchange Bank bills gave them a circulation general throughout all this section. Such currency, however, at last found its level, and the result was as follows:

On Tuesday morning, in the month of January, it first became apparent that the issues of the Miami Exporting Company and the West Union Bank were under par, and as the public mind had been considerably agitated for some weeks in regard to the bogus currency, it required but a trifle to ignite the entire mass and produce the legitimate results. As early as 9 o'clock in the day a large crowd had assembled in front of the corner of Main and Third streets, determined to enforce the redemption of the ones, twos and threes, the denominations of the bills which had been issued so plentifully for the convenience of the public. The authorities, becoming alarmed at the menacing attitude of the throng, immediately detailed a portion of a military company known as the Citizens' Guards, under the command of Capt. O. M. MITCHELL, to the suppression of the riot.

In the meantime the crowd had grown from hundreds to thousands, entire workshops being deserted by the employes, to look upon or participate in the affair. Marshal SAFFIN had but about a dozen men at his command, and was early at the scene of action. The Citizens' Guards had drawn up in front of the Miami Institution, and for about an hour were made the butt of ridicule by the throng on every side. The services of lawyer CHARLES FOX were now called into requisition, and he read the Riot act to the crowd, it having about as much effect upon the listeners as cold water poured upon the backs of an equal number of turtles. Wearied at length, the Captain of the Guards announced to the crowd that "the military had been promised by the Mayor sufficient support in the discharge of their sworn duty."

That aid was not at hand, and they would now retire, but they would not be insulted. The warning was plain and explicit, and the commander prepared to withdraw his forces from the scene. Forming a front file they moved to Main and Third streets, and by a "left wheel" were turning the corner, when they were assailed by a shower of missiles from every direction. The result was instantaneous. Halt! Right about face! Make ready! Fire! And the volley was poured into the crowd, who were now flying in every direction. By some unaccountable streak of luck but two persons were wounded, one slightly, and the other—a shoemaker's apprentice—reaching the corner of Lower Market, where he fell, his injuries proving fatal in the end. It now required but a few moments for the mob to rally, and in less than fifteen minutes the interior arrangements of the Miami Bank were demolished and tumbled into the street.

Meanwhile, Mr. BATES, of the Exchange Bank, was behind his counter, battling as well as he could against the pressure brought to bear against his establishment. All the outside space was filled by a crowd clamorous for the exchange of his own issues or those of the West Union Bank, which, it was vociferously claimed, he was equally bound to redeem. Marshal SAFFIN was mounted upon the counter, flourishing a ruler, (which, by the way, he still retained a few years since in his possession,) while his few assistants were doing all in their power to quell the disturbance. Rolls of bills were passed over the heads of the people to those standing nearest the counter, while busy fingers were counting out amounts of equally worthless trash to their holders. The real law-and-order portion of the populace stood aloof and seemed almost to enjoy the tumult. The most valuable portion of the bank having been removed by the rear-way, the officers escaped through the same avenue, and the apartment was given over to plunder.

Immediately opposite was the Savings Bank of Louisville, Mr. LOUGEE, Superintendent, and to this institution the attention of the mob was next turned. They had become interested in the proceedings, and were determined to make clean work of it. Safes were broken open and their contents scattered to the wind. The Manhattan Bank, immediately adjacent, was then rifled, followed by a similar operation against the Newport Lyceum and the Orphans' Institute. Gilmore's Bank, of Cincinnati, and the banking and loan office owned by E. EASTON, met with the same fate. A little incident in connection with the latter institution is worthy of record. As the crowd drew up in front of his place of business, the tall, lanky form of the proprietor appeared on the stone steps, and, holding aloft a bag of specie, announced that "for every dollar of his money in the crowd there was the specie." Through some agency his issues had become somewhat scarce for some days, but it did not save his establishment from the general destruction. We will mention here that, years afterward, when Mr. EASTON was keeping a small eating house, under the Recorder's Office, corner of Main and Court streets, the notes of the Banking and Loan Office Company would always be redeemed as long as he had a dollar in his pocket.

The work of destruction extended until afternoon, and certainly was the liveliest day ever known to the financial circles of the Queen City. Money was as plenty as chips, and, as the banks went under one by one, some participant would emerge from its doors bearing long sheets of unsigned bills, and the crowd would give chase until the possessor was cornered and forced to scatter his ill-gotten booty, amid the laughter and huzzahs of the multitude. By sundown the farce was over, but the day was forever over with all bogus shinplaster institutions from that period until the present day. The man WEED heretofore referred to engaged in a similar operation, known as the "North River Bank," in New-York, but Wall-street was too much for him, and he was sent for several years to the Penitentiary of that State.

Soon after the period above referred to, Mr. BATES was the proprietor of the National Theatre on Sycamore-street, it having sustained a somewhat precarious existence under N. B. CLARKE, J. M. SCOTT and J. OLIVER as its managers. It eventually came under the supervision of JAMES BATES, eldest son of Mr. JOHN BATES, and was made a paying institution.

The Evanston, (Ill.,) Outrage.

From the Chicago Times, July 28.

The flourishing suburb of Evanston, twelve miles north of this city, has recently been the scene of another outrage that would be a disgrace to a community of barbarians. For some reason or other, Evanston has enjoyed a special reputation for high morality and superior piety. It is the seat of a college, endowed and controlled by a religious society, of a theological seminary, and of sundry other educational establishments, all more or less of a religious character. This peculiarity, probably, is what renders it the favorite place of residence of a great many religious people. The vending of strong drink is inexorably forbidden; profanity is not heard in its public places; the very sidewalks exhale an odor of sanctity. Such being the fact, it is not a little surprising that Evanston should have been the scene of two of the most infernal outrages that were ever perpetrated in this vicinity. The first of these outrages occurred some years ago, and consisted in the seizure and maltreatment of a German, who had ventured to expose for sale in that vicinity some lager beer. The unhappy man was tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail, while another portion of the mob drove out his family, pulled down his house, and demolished his property. The mob of persons engaged in that internal affair were disguised, with blackened faces, &c. Although never fully identified, the general belief was, and is, that the persons composing it were students in one of the religious schools at that place. The law, for some reason, did not find it convenient to transfer them from that establishment to the State institution at Joliet, as their offense deserved. The outrage of more recent occurrence consisted in the tarring and feathering of an old woman and her daughter, who, it was said, were living in a state of Mormonism with a negro, but which allegation both the women positively deny. It is perfectly immaterial, so far as concerns the outrageous treatment of the two women by a mob of ruffians, whether the allegation were true or false. If the parties were living together in the way alleged, they were violating the law, and were liable to a lawful punishment. But the law in that case would stand between them and a mob of ruffians as much as it would in the other. The most abandoned harlot in Chicago has as perfect a right to be protected against unlawful violence as has the most virtuous woman.

THE PITTSBURG, PENN., FIRE

Struck by Lightning—Three Tanneries and Four Dwellings in Flames—Loss, $72,000.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 29.

About 9 o'clock last evening another storm-cloud passed over this vicinity, hovering overhead, however, just long enough to deluge the earth below with rain, and furnish another display of warring elements. The storm continued about half an hour, but in that time caused damage which will require many months to repair. At the time it was fiercest, the lightning lit up the whole earth around with a dazzling brilliance, and the thunder roared and cracked and rattled, and then died away, as though intent upon keeping up its terrifying reputation. All expected another bolt to fall, and in this they were not disappointed. Shortly after 9 o'clock it fell and struck the tannery of Mr. JAMES CALLERY, located in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, near Herr's Island. Mr. CALLERY resided across from his establishment, and a few minutes previous had been looking out of the window facing the works. He turned away as the lightning became more brilliant, but it was not long before a flash and a crack, more terrifying than the rest, was followed with a lurid light which shone into his room. Looking out he discovered fire issuing in a large volume from the roof of his tannery. It seemed but an instant before it was all ablaze and the work of destruction in full progress. The building was located corner of McFadden-street and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad track, from which it extended to the river. It was of frame, and burned like powder. The first story was occupied for tanning purposes by Mr. CALLERY; the second as a trunk manufactory by W. J. GILMORE. In the second story, north-east corner, the fire first broke out, and soon the whole structure was in flames. Next to CALLERY'S, westward, was the tannery of JOHN ROBENSTEIN, which also adjoined the works of the Pittsburg Tanning Company. The three establishments had a frontage on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from Pine to McFadden streets—a distance of one square. They also occupied all but a small portion of the square extending to River-avenue—the excepted part being taken up with three dwellings. The fire spread with lightning-like rapidity along all three frame buildings, and in a very few moments they were enwrapped in flames. So sudden was the conflagration, and so exciting was the scene, that for some time no one struck an alarm. All seemed intent upon endeavoring to save themselves or property.

THE DWELLINGS.

Across McFadden-street was located Mr. CALLERY'S house, opposite his tannery. It was a two-story brick, with frame back buildings. It was on fire almost as soon as the tannery, and the inmates had some difficulty in escaping the flames and smothering smoke. One of the family, a little boy, was sick at the time, and had to be carried to a house some distance away from the scene of danger. Efforts were then made to save the house and goods, which were partially successful. Simultaneous with the firing of Mr. CALLERY'S, the dwelling of Mr. JACOB HOERR, a carpet-weaver, caught. It was located on the north-east corner of the lot occupied by the tannery, and was closely adjoining that building. It was completely destroyed, the inmates saving a portion of their goods only. The next house on fire was that of Mr. JAS. GILLAND, fronting on McFadden-street, below the tannery and near the river bank. The inmates had time to get out of this themselves, and secure a portion of their goods. It was a two-story frame, and was destroyed. Mr. GILLAND was employed in ROBENSTEIN'S tannery. Within a few yards of GILLAND'S was the two-story frame dwelling of Mr. ROBENSTEIN, fronting on River-avenue, and just at the rear of his tannery. It burned so rapidly that the family could secure nothing of value, and lost nearly all.

THE LOSS.

Based upon the most careful estimates, the loss will not fall far short of $72,000. The principal loser is Mr. JAMES CALLERY. He estimates his loss upon his tannery and stock at $25,000; upon his house, $2,000. Upon this he has an insurance of about $18,000. He owned the tannery himself, and was one of the most extensive manufacturers of leather in the western part of the State. The Pittsburg Tanning Company will lose about $25,000, with an insurance of near $17,000. This Company was organized two years ago, and is composed of ten persons, of whom are Messrs. M. De Lange, George H. Anderson, J. J. Herman, August Headley, James Callery, John E. Downing, and others. Mr. W. J. GILMORE estimates his entire loss at $5,000 with an insurance of $4,000. He had just received a new stock of trunk boxes yesterday, which makes his loss come heavier than it otherwise would have been. Mr. ROBENSTEIN'S loss consists of his dwelling and tannery—about $10,000. He is insured for $5,000. Mr. JAMES GILLAND lost his house, valued at $1,500; insured for $1,200. Mr. HOERR'S house was worth $4,000; this is a total loss. The insurance in the various companies could not be accurately ascertained. So far as could be procured last night, this record shows as the sufferers: The Lycoming, of Lycoming County, $10,000; Cash, of Pittsburg, $25,000; Enterprise, of Pittsburg, $1,000; Albany City, $2,500; Artisans, $2,500; York, $2,500; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $1,000. The home companies, it will be seen by this list, came off very light.

Strike of Stevedores.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, July 28.

Boatmen are experiencing considerable annoyance just now in handling their cargoes in consequence of a strike among the stevedores, who struck the other day for higher wages. Their wages have been thirty cents per hour of late, and they demanded thirty-five cents. But this was refused, and result was the fellows withheld their services, and also declared that no men should take their places. A plenty of help could be had at the rates paid the old hands, and it was accordingly employed, but the enraged strikers drove the men off by threats and violence, and it is only under the guard of the Police that the steamers now receive and discharge their cargoes.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 30.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	110¾	50 West. U. Tel.	34⅛
500 do.	110⅞	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cf., b. c.	89¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	110⅝	10 Erie Railway	22
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107¼	100 do.	21⅛
90,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	109½	100 Reading Railroad	97¼
135,000 do. b3	109⅝	500 do. s60	96⅛
9,000 N. Car. O. bds.	48¼	200 do. b. c.	97⅜
1,000 N. Car. S. T.	24	100 do.	97½
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	73½	500 do.	97⅜
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.. b. c.	61⅛	900 L. S. & M. S. R.	91⅛
12,000 Mo. St. 6s	89	20 do.	91⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s. H. & St. J. I	88¼	300 do. b. c.	91½
1,000 Hnd. R. 2d S. F. b.	100	800 do.	91⅜
3,000 Pac. R. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo.	94	60 Clev. & Pitts.	108
4,000 Cen. P. R. G. bds.	86⅝	200 do.	110
2,000 do.	86⅛	500 Har. R.	135
5,000 U. P. R. 1st	81⅜	114 Chi. & N. W. R.	82
1,000 do.	82	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	85¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	84¾	400 do. b30	85⅝
10,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 c	91	200 do. b30	85⅛
3,000 Mor. & Es. C. bds	88½	200 Mil. & St. Paul R.	60⅛
20 Ocean Bank	85	100 Mil. & S. Paul Pref	76⅛
5 Cen. Nat. Bank	103	400 do.	76⅝
200 Mariposa Pref.	10¼	75 do.	76⅜
100 do.	10⅛	50 Tol., Wab. & W.	50
100 do. s30	10⅛	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. g c	94½
75 Adams Ex.... b. c.	67⅛	50 Ohio & Miss. Pref.	74
300 do.	67	500 St. L. & I. M. R.	45
100 do.	67¼	200 Bost., H. & E. R.	3½
100 Wells Fargo Ex. b. c.	14½	100 do.	3⅜
2000 N. Y. C. & H. R.	93¾	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17¾
500 do. s60	93½	40 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	156
1400 do. b. c.	93¾	27 Mor. & E. R.	88⅛
300 do.	93⅝	18 N. Y. & N. H. R. Sc.	140
		200 Ohio & M. R.. b. c.	34⅜

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¼	100 Pacific Mail	40¼
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	110⅞	200 do. bet. call.	40
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65	110	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	93⅛
100,000 do. s60	109¼	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	88⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67	109¼	10,000 do. bet. call.	89
285,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67	109⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	85
10,000 do. c.	109	300 Mil. & St. P.	60
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68	109½	100 do. s60	60¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c	63	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅜
3,000 S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July	73½	200 do.	76½
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.	86⅞	200 Tol., W. & W.	49⅜
100 Adams Ex. s60	66½	200 Del., L. & W.	105
100 do.	67	55 do.	105½
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	14	200 C., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛
200 U. S. Express	44	50 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	95
200 L. S. & M. S... b. c.	91	50 Mor. & Essex	88¾

SATURDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Gold sales of the day showed a partial advance on the late price of Friday, and from 120⅝, advanced to 121 ₱ cent. The Banks lose $4,094,000 on their Gold average of the week, and gain $859,000 in Greenbacks. The Loans are down $4,150,000, and the general line of Deposits is off $6,409,000. The Treasury received for Customs during the week, $3,001,671, and paid out $937,047 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Specie Shipments of the week amount to $6,935,847, of which $6,430,400 is in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Silver, Foreign Gold Coin, &c. The whole exports of the month of July of Gold and Silver, of every description, amount to $16,781,352, the largest in any single month since the Summer of 1866. Nearly the whole of the heavy shipments of the fortnight went directly to London. Already the effect of these prompt and important shipments is felt in the London Money market.

The Stock Exchange opened with increased firmness in the forenoon, as well in the Public Funds as the Railway Market. The 5-20s of 1867 sold as high as 109⅝, and the 1862s at 111 ₱ cent.; New-York Central at 94 and Lake Shore at 91½ ₱ cent. But later in the day the turn was in the opposite direction, the demand for Stocks falling short of the offerings at the advanced quotations. After the Boards the feeling was somewhat dullish, and the Brokers, as usual on Saturday in the Summer season, were indisposed to business after 3 o'clock. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109
American Gold Coin	120⅝	121
Bills on London, at sight	110¾	110¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¾	60¾
New-York Central and Hudson	93¼	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89	88½
Reading Railroad	97	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113½
North-western Common	82½	82¼
North-western Preferred	84⅞	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	40⅜	40
St. Paul Preferred	76¼	76
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	90⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34
New-Jersey Central	100½	100½
Toledo and Wabash	50⅛	49¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 30.

Gold receipts	$507,075 70
Gold payments	885,774 21
Gold balance	69,344,867 38
Currency receipts	814,092 58
Currency payments	449,623 09
Currency balance	12,446,314 33
Customs	427,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	715,480 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅜	10-40 registered	106⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	110	10-40 coupon	107
5-20 coup., 1865	110	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	62½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, ex c.	57	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	100
N. Car. F. Act, '66	35	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
N. Car. F. Act, n. bds.	29	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. Car. F. Act, s. t.	23¾	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
S. Car. 6s, n. bds.	73½	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	89	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War L.	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	88	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '81	99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '86	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Ill. Canal bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	103	Gt Western 1st, '88	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind, '83	85	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96
Harlem 1st	101	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	100	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75⅛
Cen. Pac. bds.	86⅜	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
Union Pac. 1st bds.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Pen. R. bds.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	St. L. & Iron M. bds.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85
Con. 7 ₱ c. con.	91	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	80
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	68
Del., L. & W. 1st	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Continental	96
Manhattan	150	Central National	104
Mechanics'	134	Fourth National	107
America	145	Tenth National	125½
City	205	Oriental	165
Phenix	109	Gold Exchange	61
Tradesmen's	150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Del. and Hud. Canal	117
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	63½
State of New-York	112	West. Un. Telegraph	34¼
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	5
American Exchange	113	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	167	Mariposa Preferred	10
Bank of the Republic	120	Adams Express	66¼
Bank of N. America	108	Wells-Fargo Express	14½
Hanover	105	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p.	2¾
Irving	117	American Express	43
Citizens'	130	U. S. Express	43⅞
East River	114	Merchants' Union Ex	13½
Market	124	Pacific Mail	40⅜
Nassau	107	Atlantic Mail	20
Shoe and Leather	167		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101⅛
City 6s, New	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	113½	115
Pennsylvania Central	115¼	115½
Reading	96½	....
Lehigh Valley	56⅜	57
Catawissa Preferred	36¾	37
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	....
Northern Central	....	....
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	89

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in July, was as follows:

June 30, 1870. By balance		$91,732,179 57
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$11,139,760 17	
On account of gold notes	9,522,000 00	
On account of internal revenue	1,646,972 26	
On account of Post-office Department	234,312 96	
On account of three per cent. certificates	15,000 00	
On account of transfers	10,774,153 88	
On account of patent fees	3,632 55	
On account of miscellaneous	5,159,850 48	
On account of disbursing accounts	12,378,597 08	
On account of Assay Office	223,989 93	
On account of interest accounts, in coin	17,580,003 62	
On account of interest accounts, in currency	1,295,908 36	—69,973,281 29
Total		$161,705,460 86
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$47,796,115 79	
Post-office drafts	455,156 54	
Disbursing accounts	10,526,015 01	
Assay Office	128,469 71	
Interest accounts, viz.:—		
In Coin	17,494,731 39	
In Currency	1,250,825 18	—77,661,313 62
Balance		$84,044,147 24
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$71,788,908 93	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	10,252,804 20	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,863,768 20	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz.:—		
In coin	94,482 73	
In currency	44,183 18	—84,044,147 24
Receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1870		11,139,760 17
Receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1869		10,502,045 50
Increase, July, 1870		$637,714 67

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 30, 1870:

Deposits of gold		$522,500 00
Foreign coins	$11,000	
Foreign bullion	10,000	
United States bullion	501,500	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		50,500 00
Foreign coins	$11,900	
Foreign bullion	7,000	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	7,500	
United States bullion, (Montana)	2,000	
United States bullion, (Colorado)	8,500	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior)	100	
United States bullion, (Nevada)	18,500	
Total deposits, payable in bars	$460,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	113,000	—573,000 00
Gold bars stamped		$402,829 00
Silver bars stamped		$73,515 55
Transmitted to the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$225,115 51

The aggregate amount of imports of General Merchandise at the Port of New-York for the week ending July 29, 1870, was $4,195,573.

Report of Specie Exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending July 30, 1870:

July 26—Steam-ship City of Antwerp, Halifax—	
American Gold	$25,000
July 27—Steam-ship Wisconsin, London—	
American Gold	400,000
Mexican Silver	6,000
Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool—	
Mexican Silver	8,857
Prussian Silver	1,035
American Silver	27,400
Silver Bars	28,800
Silver Bars	170,600
American Gold	2,311,000
July 23—Steam-ship Calabria, Liverpool—	
American Gold	1,262,000
July 30—Steam-ship France, Liverpool—	
American Gold	100,000
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—	
American Gold	2,305,000
British Gold	19,555
Mexican Silver	12,300
American Silver	87,600
Gold Bars	76,700
Silver Bars	3,000
Foreign Coin	91,000
Total	$6,935,847

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad has made a Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 15, at the Farmers' Trust Office, free of tax.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August.

The Stock Exchange Board today adopted the following resolutions of respect to the late Mr. NATHAN. They were moved by Mr. E. H. MILLER, who remarked at some length and with much feeling upon the character of the deceased:

Resolved, That the members of the Stock Exchange have received with feelings not only of deep grief, but of unspeakable horror, intelligence of the decease of their esteemed associate, Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, stricken down in the midst of a life of honor and usefulness, in his own home, by the weapon of a midnight assassin.

Resolved, That to those long associated with the deceased his character needs no eulogium; but to those having less intimate acquaintance with him we give the assurance that he was honorable and upright as a man of business—studiously conscientious in performing his duties to others—ever bold and fearless in what he deemed to be right—an active and devoted friend, and at all times a reliable man. In the midst of an active career he ever found time and occasion to indulge the sympathies of a kind and charitable disposition; and his death will be a loss to many who will miss the kind advice and prompt benevolence which so unostentatiously it was his habit to bestow.

Resolved, That the colors of the Stock Exchange be placed at half-mast, and that we hold no session during the time appointed for the funeral ceremonies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased, with assurance of our sincere condolence and deep heartfelt sympathy in this sudden and awful dispensation.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Are now offering their entire stock
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
at an immense reduction.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 1,
Will offer
LINEN, LAWNS, AND
CHINESE GRASS CLOTH
in various colors
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A few cases of
PERCALS
At 25 cents,
THE HANDSOMEST GOODS OF THE SEASON.
An immense line of
DRESS GOODS,
From 12½ cents upward.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
From 50 cents upward.
LADIES' BATHING-SUITS,
At $6.
LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT,
At $6.
LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT,
At $8, reduced from $14.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, INFANTS' LACE CAPS,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Grenadines, 12 1-2c.
BAREGES, 12 1-2c.
FRENCH LAWNS, 12 1-2c.
SUPERB SILK GRENADINES,
BROCHE FIGURES,
which cost over $1 gold, reduced to 50c.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
of every description, from 12½c. upward.
ALSO,
READY-MADE LINEN AND LAWN SUITS.
We invite particular attention to these and other specialties, as being the cheapest goods ever offered in this market.
Purchasers will do well to call before going elsewhere.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS,
IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE SUITS,
STREET AND EVENING ROBES, LADIES' WHITE RUFFLED LAWNS AND LINEN SUITS $5 EACH, UPWARD.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND LINEN DRESSES, BLOUSES, GABRIELLES, &c., $1 50 EACH, UPWARD.
PANIER BEDOUINS, THE LATEST STYLE, $3 50 EACH, UPWARD.
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, AUG. 1,
2 CASES BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES,
FROM 50c. PER YARD UPWARD.
TWO CASES TAMISE CLOTH
AND
WIDE BLACK BAREGES,
ALPACA LUSTRES, MOURNING PLAIDS,
&c., &c.,
EXTRA QUALITY.
1 CASE BLACK ENGLISH CREPES,
EXTRA QUALITY
WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF
MOURNING GOODS
AT
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF STRANGERS,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, AUG. 1,
SOME ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
RICH SATIN DAMASKS, IN SELF COLORS;
EXTRA HEAVY POMPADOUR
AND BROCADE SILKS,
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION, HAVING BEEN PURCHASED
AT EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS;
ALSO,
WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF
JAPANESE POPLINS, SILVER GRAY, AND
STONE COLOR, STRIPED AND
CHECKED SILKS, FOR YOUNG
LADIES' DRESSES,
PRICES 75c. AND $1, PER YARD,
FORMERLY $1 50 AND $1 75 PER YARD.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS, RECOMMENDED
FOR GREAT DURABILITY,
$2 PER YARD.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, IN ALL COLORS, CUT TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
2, 3, 4, AND 6, BUTTONS.
LONG GANTS DE SUEDE, WITH CLOSED
WRISTS, A NEW ARTICLE.
THE ABOVE, WITH
OTHER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
IN PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE ROTUNDA.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY TIRED of the waste and impudence of servants, may hear of a thorough housekeeper from New-England, who will personally do all the work, except washing, by addressing COMMON SENSE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office. Must be treated as an equal.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A first-class milliner to take charge of their millinery department; also, several first-class dress-makers. Apply by note, with name and references, or personally, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, for gentlemen's shirts and dressmaking. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., entrance on 9th-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO A 1 MEN OF INTEGRITY as traveling salesmen; those having experience and familiar with machinery, and can furnish good reference; none others need apply. Address Box No. 3,540 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.

50 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.
300 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTERET.
25 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.
250 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTEREST.
10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, LAMARD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, JASPAR TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
20 10 PER CENT. BONDS, HARTER TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.
5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BIG MOUND TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF STATE AUDITOR OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1870.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN GARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THIS COMPANY'S Bonds, due Aug. 1 prox., will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox.
By order,
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,)
ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AGENCY OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.,
No. 43 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, on bonds, will be paid at this office.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.
INTEREST DATED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH, and is paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.
INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.................Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..............Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...........Aug. 18
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction, Breakwater, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and †6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and †6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER,	WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't.	Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHolic, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 23 Pittsfield, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Fall term commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 56 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them: the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 179th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS UPTOWN restaurant, for ladies and gentlemen; ice-cream, confectionery, cake, &c.; also, largest size brick oven. A four-story brick building with every convenience, with lease for a term of years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to HEBBARD & DOTY, No. 29 East 14th-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO room together, will find a neatly-furnished front room in a private family, near Fulton Ferry. Also, a back parlor, suitable for a single gentleman; terms low. Apply at No. 135 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 227 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 31st.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 31st.....5:00 P. M.
Monday, 1st......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d......7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 2d......11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...12:00 M.
Thursday, 4th....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th....1:00 P. M.
Friday, 5th........9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th........1:30 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—Steam-boat GEN. SEDGWICK will leave Barclay-st., at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—One of the magnificent steamers of the People's Albany and Troy line every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 6½ o'clock, Pier No. 44 North River, and foot of West 34th-st., 6:15.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals for 450 tons of Lackawanna Anthracite Coal, will be received at the office of the Surgeon in charge at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, until the 10th day of August, 1870.

The coal to be of egg size, (suitable for steaming,) and of the best quality, each and every ton to be of 2,240 pounds weight. The whole quantity of coal to be delivered and stowed in the place assigned on the Hospital premises at such time or times as may be hereafter designated.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; the bids to be submitted, by the undersigned, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for approval.

S. JACKSON, Surgeon United States Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SEEBACH GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON.
MME. MARIE SEEBACH,
Accompanied by her entire dramatic company of new and distinguished artists, will make her debut in New-York early in September.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.
210,000 yards 64 Square Standard Prints.
50,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)
25,000 yards ¾ Good Ticking.
10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.
6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.
10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Duck, (for tents.)
18,000 yards Linsey.
25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.
27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.
8,000 Hickory Shirts.
12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.
575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.
500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.
800 dozen plaid Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)
8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.
800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.
4,000 Men's Coats.
4,000 Men's Pants.
800 pair Men's Shoes.
400 pair Women's Shoes.
200 pair Children's Shoes.
5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.
220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.
170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 6 pounds.
1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.
4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.
400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
500 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.
150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.
90 dozen Hoes.
300 dozen Tin Plates.
332 dozen Ax-handles.
170 dozen Half Ax-handles.
20,000 pounds Tobacco.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.

All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 14th May, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..........................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............................Manager
FOURTH WEEK
FOURTH WEEK
of the wonderful artist,
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
Production of Kathi Lanner's new Grand Comic Ballet Pantomime entitled
SITALA,
SITALA,
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
with new and magnificent scenery, dresses and appointments.
SITALA.........................KATHI LANNER
To commence with the attractive Terpsichorean Melange entitled
THE NATIONS.
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.
Seats secured in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING,
AUG. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
AUG. 1, FOURTH WEEK OF
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 25 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES
MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY,
commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.
SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
Mansion House Stakes, $2,200, 2 miles, 24 entries.
Club Purse, $700, all ages, 1½ miles.
Americus Club Purse, $2,500, mile heats, 3 of 5.
THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Grand steeple-chase handicap.
West End Hotel Stakes, $2,350, 1 mile, 31 entries.
Club Purse, $1,000, heats of 2 miles.
FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and Three other races, with
Gentlemen's Cup race.
LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.
AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9½ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LONG BRANCH RACES.
On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the estate of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt, will sell at the Sales-rooms, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on the 10th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the following property, real and personal, belonging to the said bankrupt estate:

1. All that part and parcel of land situate in the City and County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, beginning at the northern line of Cherry-lane or Dey-st., at a point in the westerly line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at the south-easterly corner of the said piece or parcel of land, and running thence (first) north sixty-two and a half degrees, west 114 feet and 4 inches, to a point in the northerly line of said street, thence (second) north thirty-seven and a half degrees east, and at right angles to said street; 237 feet, and 93-100 of a foot to the westerly line of the New-York and Erie Railroad; thence (third) in a northerly direction along the westerly line of said railroad to the northerly line of said street to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and eighty-six one thousandths of an acre, more or less, subject to two mortgages, each of $2,500, the first dated October 19, 1865, and the second dated June 11, 1867, and the unpaid taxes, &c., on the said property.

2. All and whole that piece of land known as lot No. 4 of block No. 49, of Gilbert's map of East Newark, and lots Nos. 11, 12 and 29, of block No. 7, on said map, on file in the Clerk's office of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, subject to the unpaid taxes thereon.

3. All and whole the interest of the said James R. Dey, as one of the cestui qui trusts of the late Richard Dey, under his deed of trust.

4. The following personal property: Ten shares of the stock of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, one iron boiler of eight horse power, and twenty barrels of phosphate and bone, to be seen at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company; several debts amounting to $2,560 38, (one for $399 81, secured by bond and mortgage.) A list of the debts to be seen in the hands of the subscribers, or with Messrs. Strahan & Root, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, Attorneys for the assignee. Terms cash.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, second door west of Court-house, and No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
NEW-JERSEY, July 12, 1870.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASE OF premises No. 9 Broad-st. It has three years and nine months to run, from Aug. 1 next. Address or inquire of C. F. WOODS,
Chairman Executive Committee.
NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 9 BROAD-ST.,
July 27, 1870.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE. first-class, full-sized, 4-story, high-stoop house, fine order, for sale cheap, possession; also, full sized house, near St. James Hotel; prices $15,000 to $40,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART—FOR a large first-class residence and farm—Hudson River or Westchester preferred—a fine property on Union-square, 4-story, high stoop, 26x75x125.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 364 WEST 30th-st., consisting of second floor, with bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, and bedroom on third floor; a desirable neighborhood; at the low rent of $35 per month, including gas; remainder of the house occupied by owner; possession given Aug. 1 if desired; can be seen at any hour of the day.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., AN ELEgant brown-stone house; price reasonable; with or without the new furniture; also, extra large elegant corner house, same locality.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FACTS FOR SMOKERS.

SOMETHING CURIOUS ABOUT CIGARS.

Where the Best Tobacco is Raised, and What is Done with It—The Various Brands of Cigars, and the Cost of their Manufacture—What New-York City Spends for this Luxury.

Popular history gives the credit, (if it be a credit,) of having first introduced the use of tobacco into Europe, to Sir **Walter Raleigh**, who, about three hundred years ago, took back to England, from Virginia, a cargo of tobacco and potatoes, as specimens of the vegetable productions he had found in the New World. There is authentic evidence, however, that the use of tobacco was known in Spain, Portugal and France at least half a century anterior to **Raleigh's** time, though the weed was then consumed only in very small quantities and by the lower class of the population of those countries. The supposition is, that it was first introduced into Europe by the Spanish and Portuguese adventurers, who, in the age of maritime zeal which followed the discovery by **Columbus**, made many expeditions to the New World, and hoped to find unlimited quantities of gold and silver on the Southern portion of this continent and in the islands of the West Indies. The aboriginal inhabitants or Indians, who peopled the Archipelago of the Carribean Sea, were acquainted with the properties of tobacco fully as well as were those of the Main; and they raised large crops of the weed, which seems so be indigenous to the soil of both North and South America—though in the last-named portion it is not now cultivated to any great extent. Be this as it may, however, the fact exists, that tobacco was first grown in America, and found its way thence into the Old World, in nearly all sections of which it is now used to a greater or less extent. In the present article, however, we have to deal only with that particular kind of the weed which is used for smoking, and which is found for the most part in the Island of Cuba and in the United States. It may be remarked, just here, that the tobacco raised in Virginia and Kentucky, the greatest tobacco-growing States in the country, is never used for making cigars, as it is altogether too strong for that purpose. It is manufactured into smoking stock, however, of the very best quality, and used by pipe-smokers to an almost unlimited extent.

THE BEST QUALITIES OF LEAF.

The best quality of American leaf tobacco that is made up into cigars is grown in Connecticut, and in all that region of New-England familiarly known as the Connecticut River Valley. The yearly average product of leaf tobacco from this section is not less than 12,000,000 pounds; and the crop, owing to the enhanced value of the article, is annually being increased. It is in great demand for the making of "wrappers," and for this purpose commands the highest price in market. Many years ago the Florida leaf came into use for cigar purposes. It has a fine silky texture, and is prettily spotted, so that cigars made from it present an excellent outward appearance, and to the uninitiated eye, would be counted an excellent article. This leaf is, however, strong in odor, very bitter to the taste, and the ashes invariably "burn black," an indication, as all smokers are aware, of a poor quality of tobacco. Florida leaf cigars had, owing to these facts, a very short run, and their use was, in about one year after their introduction, very generally discountenanced.

Ohio produces a leaf which is adapted to the manufacture of cigars of poorer quality. It is sometimes used for "filling" in the manufacture of domestic cigars, and is frequently mixed with the heavy tobaccos of Virginia and Kentucky in the manufacture of smoking stock, which it contributes very materially to lighten; but its principal market is found abroad, most of it being sent to Germany, Italy, France, Spain and those countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, where it is made up for the use of pipe-smokers. The same may be said of the tobacco raised in Pennsylvania, which, in its general appearance and qualities, is similar to that grown in Ohio.

CHEAP CIGARS.

Prior to the late war, millions of cheap cigars were manufactured of the Pennsylvania leaf, and they were sent out all over the country, being sold at prices ranging from $3 50 to $7 per thousand. The imposition of the heavy taxes occasioned by the war caused a cessation of this trade, so that now it may be said to have no existence. Fifteen or twenty years ago, it was a common custom among some manufacturers to take the Kentucky leaf, soak it, strip it, and then make it up into common cigars, which had an extensive sale. These cigars being very rough-looking, (the leaf would not admit of their being otherwise,) were sold as "principes," and were generally put up in boxes having the Puerto Principe brand, so as to be the more likely to deceive the purchaser. Their quality may be judged from the fact that they sold at retail for one cent each, and seven for "sixpence," when the coin of that denomination was in vogue.

The Connecticut leaf is regarded as being next in quality to the pure Havana. The majority of what are known as good cigars are made of Havana filling and Connecticut leaf wrapper. They sell at prices ranging from $50 to $85 per thousand, and are retailed at ten, fifteen and twenty cents apiece. They are considered fully equal to the second best quality of Havanas, and meet with a ready sale. Of course they are all manufactured in this country. The cigars which sell for from $25 to $40 per thousand are made entirely of Connecticut leaf, both wrapper and filler, and are used mostly by the middle classes. When they have proper age the best qualities of them are not by any means of a poor character.

HAVANAS AND THEIR PRICES.

The imported leaf for wrappers brings about $2 per pound, and that for filling purposes from 90 cents to $1 50 per pound. The number of imported cigars is greatly diminished from what it was, say, ten years ago. This diminution is owing to the high rate of Customs duty imposed on the article. Imported cigars, from 1861 to 1868, paid $3 per pound, and, in addition, fifty per cent. ad valorem duty, in gold. On the 20th of June, 1868, however, Congress reduced the duty to $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, at which rate it is now collected. In 1864, '5, '6 and '7 the inferior qualities of imported cigars were retailed at 20 and 25 cents apiece; but an excellent Havana can now be purchased for 25 cents, or at the rate of $250 per thousand. Very often it happens that persons who wish to appear prodigal in their expenditures for luxuries will enter a Broadway cigar-store throw down a $5 bill and call for five cigars in exchange, or cigars at $1 each. In these instances the old adage will apply—"a fool and his money are soon parted." Of course, the dealer furnishes the article asked for and takes a dollar each for the cigars; but he would have sold the very same brand for probably 40 cents, had the price been asked without any such display of prodigality. There are few cigars in this city that are intrinsically worth 50 cents each; 25 cents or 30 cents at the outside will purchase a cigar of the finest quality, (imported Havana,) and any one who pays more than that is simply throwing his money away. As for cigars worth $1 each, there are none.

PIPE-SMOKING ON THE INCREASE.

The war has brought into being the habit of pipe-smoking—one of those habits of camp life which have crept into society—and the high prices of cigars, consequent on the imposition of the revenue tax, have necessitated the production of smoking tobaccos of fine quality, so that, although the consumption of cigars may be said to have decreased, in proportion to the increase of population, the consumption of smoking tobacco is largely augmented. The very best of smoking stock is now made in this country—brands that have no equal even in Turkey, where heretofore the best in the known world were produced, and improvements are, by combination of the various grades, still being made on these. In fact, it is a question whether, considering the exquisite qualities of smoking tobacco that are now being turned out here, the custom of pipe-smoking will not, in time, supersede the use of cigars.

Our consumption of cigars may be inferred from the quantity manufactured throughout the country. Up to 1862, the average annual manufacture of cigars was about 450,000,000 in the United States. During the year 1868–9, however, the manufactures amounted to the enormous sum of over 900,000,000, according to the published statistics. If to this we add the number of imported cigars, which averages about 40,000,000 per annum, and the illicit manufacture, (that which pays no revenue,) we have for that year the sum of 945,000,000 cigars manufactured in and imported into the United States. Assuming that all these were consumed in the country, estimating the total population at 40,000,000, and the population of New-York City at 1,000,000, we have an average of about 23,500,000 cigars to every million of population; and adding fifty per cent. to this sum, (in view of the habits and customs incident to city life,) we have as the average number of cigars consumed in this Metropolis something over 100,000 daily. This, doubtless, is rather under than over the mark.

At the present rate of tax, and the prices asked for the commonest kinds of tobacco and the amount demanded for labor, no cigar can be sold at a less price than five cents. This is, of course, for the very cheap quality of the article. From this the prices range to thirty cents; on either side of these extreme limits the prices are exceptional. The amount of revenue tax on cigars is $5 per thousand, on all qualities, either of domestic manufacture or imported. Probably the return for 1869–'70, will show apparently a decrease in the consumption of cigars, though this must not be taken for granted, for it is probable that of the 900,000,000 and odd millions manufactured in 1868–9, at least one-third was made up for stock to lie over for a year, and the increase was probably an increase of stock rather than of consumption, as there was no perceptible increase of consumption for that year.

OTHER FACTS OF THE TRADE.

The number of journeymen now employed at cigar-making in this City is about 2,000, all of whom work "by the piece," receiving a stipulated sum for every 1,000 cigars they manufacture. Twenty years ago the making of 500 cigars was considered a fair day's work for a journeyman. The style of making up is so much better now, however, than it was then, that 250 cigars per day is the average of manufacture for journeymen, though the price of making is about double what it was in former times—thus keeping the pecuniary compensation at about the same rate as it was before the war. Fifteen dollars per week is about the average rate of earning now for a good journeyman.

The smuggling of cigars, though doubtless practiced to some extent, is not carried on to the same degree as it was before the war, the law requiring revenue stamps to be affixed to each box, whether of domestic or foreign manufacture, and the appointment of revenue inspectors, who may at any time pounce upon the dealer and make a thorough examination of his stock, (both of which were unknown before the war,) having rendered the presence of such goods upon his premises a dangerous matter, the risk of which few men have the courage to incur. From 1856 to 1861 about 200,000,000 cigars were imported annually from Germany. They were of a poor quality, made mostly from the tobacco grown in Rhenish Bavaria or the Palatinate, and were sold only among the poorer classes of smokers. The imposition of an increased tariff duty and the revenue tax has broken up this trade entirely. The punishment for infringing the Revenue law with regard to cigars is very severe. If a box of cigars unstamped be found in any store the dealer is not only liable to fine and imprisonment, but all his stock is liable to confiscation. The law as amended in June, 1868, gives very general satisfaction to the dealers, and there are now but few attempts to defraud the Government out of its legitimate dues.

OUR CITY PARKS.

What Has Been and Is Being Done—Work of the Commissioners—The Central Park.

Since the organization of the Department of Parks, energetic measures have been in progress to beautify some of the public parks and render them, in some respects at least, ornaments of the Metropolis. With a single exception, no very great changes can be chronicled in the appearance of the different squares, the maxim applied by the Department in the majority of cases being apparently "here a little, there a little." But down town the City Hall Park has been receiving some wonderfully artistic touches from the knights of the spade and wheelbarrow. Work on the grounds immediately in front of the City Hall has not been undertaken on any large scale, and will not be, probably, until the removal of the fence surrounding the site of the new Post-office. It is expected that the aforesaid fence will be demolished a few days before the millennium, in which case grass-plots and fountains will rise like magic under the skillful hands of Messrs. Patrick and Michael, operators; but the leading officials in the Department under consideration have some doubts as to whether the eyesore will be removed even by the date named above. Preparations for converting the roadway into an *esplanade* or *plaza* or something of the kind, have however been successfully begun, and a large mound of gravel, a big pile of paving-stones, some hundreds of flags, half a dozen furnaces, and an equal number of "mixers," to use an untechnical term, with which tar and gravel are to be joined in indissoluble bonds, may be seen by every foreigner or native-born citizen who lingers beneath the shady trees and contemplates the architectural beauties of the City Hall. On the Broadway side, the street is to be widened considerably, and sidewalks, grass plots, gutters for the citizens, trees and shrubbery, have been successfully laid out. The plan for the contemplated improvements in this locality is familiar to all and need not be repeated. Their cost will also doubtless soon become a "household word." Still, if we can only have decent-looking parks, and the indications are that we will, no one will be likely to grumble at the price.

At University-square a pagoda of a Moorish or some other heathenish pattern has been erected at the west end of the park, intended for the accommodation of the musicians whom the Commissioners have selected to delight the people with their "concord of sweet sounds." None of the other parks in the City have been in any respect changed from their former condition; they have been married to no improvement and divorced from no prior attachment. But the grass is kept clean and well trimmed; the walks look neat and are well kept; birds fill the air with their sweet melodies; fountains shoot their crystal streams heavenward, while children shout and squeal and play, within their precincts, to their hearts' content and the delight of their nurses. Further up-town, the "great lung of the Metropolis," (to quote from a contemporary,) is still in an exceedingly healthy condition, and is the daily resort of thousands. Every week adds to its beauties. A new fence is built; a rustic seat completed; a bower erected; new trees planted; a bridge erected; a winding walk opened, and some sequestered nook disclosed to the searching glances of strolling Romeos and Juliets, while over in the Arsenal, Prof. **Hawkins**, the indefatigable, is busy resurrecting the animals of pre-historic time and adding new wonders to his zoological collection, or below him, perhaps, a late arrival in the shape of a lively monkey amuses the young folks with his gambols. A brief survey of the different parks leads to the conclusion that the Commissioners are rapidly maturing their plans relative to our parks, the results of which cannot fail to be welcome additions to the public beauties of the City; and no one of their schemes for the public benefit has been or could be more welcome than the afternoon concerts so successfully inaugurated and carried on in the different City parks.

Scull Race on the Harlem River.

A single scull race, under the auspices of the Nassau Boat Club, of the City of New-York, took place yesterday on the Harlem River, for the prize of a silver cup, the contestants being **George H. Henry**, of the Nassau Boat Club, nad Mr. **Rudolph Schaick**, of Staten Island.

Messrs. **John C. Babcock** and **C. Babcock** were judges, and Mr. **Wilbur Bacon** the referee.

The *haut ton* of Young America assembled in full force. Gen. **Lloyd Aspinwall**, as President of the Club, with a staff of friends, was in attendance. Two steamers left the iron bridge about 4 o'clock, and after reaching a point three miles distant, awaited the turn of the ebb tide before the start was made.

The start was made at 6:¼ P. M., **Schaick** pulling vigorously ahead and leading his opponent about half a boat's length. At the bend of the river the scull-boats closely approached, and it was afterward claimed that at this point **Henry** fouled his opponent. Those who witnessed the race could not, from the propinquity of other boats, determine the accuracy of this statement. At all events, **Henry** continued to pull vigorously ahead, and at the High Bridge, passing through the middle arch, **Henry** led **Schaick** by about six boats' lengths. This distance was gradually widened, as **Schaick** seemed from this point to pursue a zig-zag movement, undoubtedly covering more water than his opponent, who led him at the terminus nearly a quarter of a mile.

A triumph for **Henry** was claimed by the members of the Nassau Boat Club, and considerable money changed hands on the apparent advantage gained.

The result, however, was contested by **Schaick**, who claimed a foul through the testimony of his coacher, **Walter Brown**, who built the boat in which **Schaick** rowed the race.

The friends of **Shaick** were equally ardent, and demanded for their champion the victory on the ground of the disadvantage under which he had been placed. This created some excitement and warm disputation. Considerable wrangling ensued—not all the *bon hommie* of Dr. **Ferguson** and the suavity of **Harry Alden** could quell the wordy tumult. Policemen finally appeared, ostensibly to protect the bridge that led to the boat-room of the Club from being submerged by the crowd, but in reality to squelch the incipient elements of tumult visible in the disputations of rival partisans.

The time made by **Henry** over the three miles was 23·28. His opponent, **Schaick**, came in at 29:08. **Henry** pulled with an even and easy stroke, and both before and after the contest rowed over the course as though fearless of fatigue. **Schaick** used his oars well at the outset, and doubtless led off by vigorous strokes for the first hundred yards, when he dropped his left oar, steered his boat to the right, and continued for the remainder of the race to pursue a zigzag course. The bets among members of the club were ten to one in favor of **Henry**, and considerable money was staked on the issue of the race.

The decision of the judges was not arrived at the vexed occasion, and their deliberations were adjourned until Monday, when a solution of the question will be determined.

THE COST OF YACHTING.

The Money Required to Build and Maintain a Pleasure-Boat—Cheap and Pleasant Method of Summering One's Family on the Water—Wages Paid to Officers and Crews.

The great ocean race just concluded between the *Cambria* and the *Dauntless* will no doubt give an impetus to yachting amusement among the American people equal to that caused by the victory of Commodore **Stevens'** yacht *America*, in 1851, or the first ocean race, in 1866, when the *Henrietta* was the victor. The Americans are an imitative people, and both in business and in pleasure are wont to go in crowds and pursue that which happens for the moment to be much talked about or fashionable. When the *America*, to the astonishment of the whole world, won the Queen's Cup, and beat all the yachts in English waters, yachting as an amusement was but little in vogue in this country. At that time (1851) there were scarcely a score of yachts owned in New-York, and the New-York Yacht Club was looked upon, by the very few who were aware of its existence, as a drowsy, fossilized association of old fogies. Now the Yacht Club has over three hundred members and about sixty yachts; and two additional yacht clubs have sprung up—the Atlantic and the Brooklyn—with a large membership, and each having between twenty and thirty yachts. So that there are at the present time upward of one hundred pleasure yachts owned in New-York and Brooklyn, which in point of elegance and speed will compare favorably with the same number of yachts anywhere else on the globe. As the disposition among our people to engage in the amusement of yachting is, therefore, rapidly increasing, and will be likely to increase still more rapidly in the future, it will doubtless be interesting to a large class of our readers to know what it costs to build and maintain a yacht. In answering this question, it may be well to state at the outset that maintaining a yacht is a good deal like keeping a team of horses—the expense attending will depend a great deal on the tastes and habits of the owner. If he is what is called a "fast man," and will be content with nothing short of the fleetest and best appointed yacht, and is, moreover, disposed to entertain a great deal of company in his yachting excursions, it will cost him a great deal more money than it would to maintain a comfortable yacht for the amusement and recreation of himself and his family during the Summer months.

COST OF BUILDING A YACHT.

Yacht-builders estimate the cost of constructing a yacht according to the tonnage. Before the war a good yacht could be built for about $60 or $70 per ton, including the fitting out and all the appointments. This was the price asked by **Geo. Steers**, who built the *America*. During the war, the cost of yacht-building, as of everything else, was largely increased, and yachts built in that period cost from $150 to $200 per ton. At present the price is about $50 per ton for the hull and spars, and $50 more for the equipments. An elegant yacht, with all its appointments complete, can now be built for $100 to $130 per ton. Of course there is no end to the money that may be expended in the way of luxurious furnishing of the cabins and extra appointments. In this respect it is like a carriage, which may be purchased for $2,500 or may be made to cost $25,000. Mr. **Bennett's** yacht *Dauntless*, which is the largest but one belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, is said to have cost $65,000. The *Cambria* was sold by Mr. **Ashbury**, before leaving England, for about $30,000, gold. The *Fleetwing*, a very elegant yacht belonging to Mr. **Osgood**, of the New-York Club, cost from $35,000 to $40,000. These are all schooner yachts of large tonnage, and fitted up in the most luxuriant style. The *Calypso*, a yacht of 110 tons, belonging to Mr. **A. S. Hatch**, is also one of the most elegant of the smaller schooners belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, and cost about $30,000, The cost per ton of building yachts is the same, whether they be schooners or sloops. The largest schooner yacht in the New-York Club (the *Sappho*, belonging to Mr. **Douglass**,) is 274 tons, and the largest sloop (the *White Wing*, belonging to J. J. & Wm. **Astor**,) is 55 tons.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The necessary cost of maintaining a yacht during the yachting season, which ordinarily includes the months of June, July, August and September, is about as follows—ordinary and extraordinary repairs to the yacht not included:

Crew	Pay. Per month.
Captain	$100
Mate	50
Cook	50 to $75
Steward	30
Sailors (four) each	20 to $25
Total, about	$300

The number of sailors needed will of course depend on the size of the yacht. For a schooner yacht of 120 tons four will answer, and for sloops of thirty to fifty tons two will be sufficient. The cost of provisions every one can estimate for himself, and gauge the expense according to tastes. It would appear from the above that the necessary cost of manning a schooner yacht which will accommodate a family of ten persons on a cruise, is not far from $300 per month, exclusive of provisions—not by any means an expensive amusement, in view of the comfort and healthiness of the pastime. Many members of the New-York Yacht Club say they can take their families on a Summer cruise in their yachts at less expense than they can stay at home, and for less than it would cost to take them to a watering-place. The usual Summer cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, as a club, is through Long Island Sound, touching at the various points on the route, and continuing on to New-London, Newport, New-Bedford, Holmes' Hole and Martha's Vineyard. Individual members of the Club frequently extend their cruise to Nantucket, and so on to various points on the coast of Massachusetts, and run up as far as Maine, but the Club yachts seldom go together beyond Martha's Vineyard. During the Winter season it costs about $10 per month for storage and watching of a yacht. The yachts of the New-York Club lay up at various places—Mystic, New-London, Newport, Port Chester, and elsewhere. Occasionally one of the yachts may take a Winter cruise in the West Indies, but the business engagements of most owners of American yachts generally preclude yachting in the Winter time.

Record of the Misdeeds and Accidents of a Day.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises of **R. Krouse**, tip printer, on the second floor of No. 469 Broome-street, whose loss, however, is slight. The liquor-store of **D. Mangles**, on the first floor, was injured to the extent of $200.

John Fox, of No. 360 West Sixteenth-street, was found at an early hour yesterday morning on the sidewalk bleeding from severe cuts on the head from a blunt instrument, inflicted by some unknown person. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Gerald Anderson, a carpenter, living at No. 324 East Thirty-fourth-street, while at work, yesterday, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, cut himself severely in the ankle with an adze, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Eliza Underhill, a colored woman, living at No. 65 East Houston-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterdy morning, by taking red precipitate, but did not take a dose large enough to prove fatal. She was taken to the Fourteenth-street Station-house, where she was attended by Police Surgeon **Mott**, and was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Martin Keich, a German, thirty years of age, living at No. 80 North Moore-street, and employed in **Stuart's** sugar refinery, had his right foot and leg severely burned, yesterday, by accidentally stepping into a vat of hot sugar. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Peter Lawrence, of No. 80 First-avenue, was accidentally drowned, yesterday, in the East River, at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street. The body has not been recovered.

Yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred in the bar-room at No. 165 Henry-street, between **Henry Haynes**, the bar-keeper, and **James McQuade** and **John Mority**, of Rhode Island, when the combatants used tumblers, spittoons and other impromptu weapons. **Haynes** beat **McQuade** on the head with a club, inflicting severe wounds, and the quarrel arose through a refusal of **McQuade** to pay for some drinks. All three were arrested and locked up by the Third Ward Police.

James Ryan, aged fourteen, of No. 421 East Sixteenth-street, was found, yesterday, grossly intoxicated and partially insensible. The liquor had been given him by other boys. **Ryan** was removed to Bellevue Hospital on a stretcher.

Perry Cooper, a colored man, residing at No. 46 Baxter-street, died suddenly last night from unknown causes.

Julia Rice was arrested last evening, by the Fifteenth Ward Police, for larceny, and they seek an owner for two dozen handkerchiefs, found in her possession.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK TRAGEDY.

The Murderer's Story—Statement of Mrs. Warren.

At the formal examination of **Watts Griffin**, the New-Brunswick murderer, with his accomplice, Mrs. **Warren**, before Recorder **Nevius**, of New-Brunswick, the prisoner and the woman gave their account of the tragedy, which has not been published. The complaint before the Recorder was made by Coroner **Paradine**, and the prisoners upon being arraigned, and informed of the result of the Coroner's inquest, betrayed no emotion, and received the information that they had been charged with murder with the utmost composure. **Griffin's** statement is substantially as follows: His occupation is that of boatman; had been acquainted with **Thos. Duff** for fourteen years; was in his company on Wednesday at the house of Mrs. **Warren**, where they drank whisky and beer together; **Duff** became drunk and lay on the floor; witness raised him up and told him it was time to go home; **Duff** wanted more beer and gave witness $1 to get some; **Duff** also gave witness a $5 bill earlier in the evening to buy beer; witness went for the beer, and on coming back found Mrs. **Warren** gone; **Duff** said he would not drink until he found her; he then went out doors to look for her, and witness did not see him afterward; the prisoner was positive that he did not strike **Duff**; he did not know that **Duff** had much money with him.

The statement of Mrs. **Warren** is to the effect that she went out after **Griffin** returned with the beer, leaving **Duff** lying upon the floor. She went to the house of her friend, Mrs. **Lyons**, and remained all night. She did not know what happened between the two men after she left.

Other witnesses whose testimony had been previously given at the Coroner's inquest, were sworn, and gave substantially the same testimony that had before been given. The prisoners were then committed for trial at the September Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Base-Ball—Pastime, of Baltimore, vs. Star, of Brooklyn—The Pastimes the Victors.

The contest—return game—between the above clubs, which took place on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, was not only a well-contested match, but a really fine display of the beauties of the game on both sides, but especially so by the Baltimore nine, who played one of their best fielding games. The Stars were short one of their fielders, and instead of placing a man in his position, they changed the whole field. **Jewell** going to the center field, **Dollard** behind, **Rogers** to short field and **Johnson** at left. This proved to be a costly experiment, for though **Dollard** played well behind, the out-hand was not properly attended to, and neither did the pitcher feel confidence in the catcher. The Pastimes wisely presented the deadest ball they could get—one of **Peck & Snyder's** red balls—and the result was that full opportunities were offered for their fielding as well as batting skill. The game opened favorably for the Baltimoreans by a score of 1 to 0, but in the next innings the Stars equaled their score. In the third, however, the Pastimes again took a step in advance, but once more the Stars rallied for the lead, and obtained it; the fifth innings leaving them in the van by the totals of 5 to 3. In the sixth innings they added 2 more; and at the close the score stood at 7 to 3, and Baltimore stock fell in the market. But in this innings the Pastimes ran up a score of 5, and then after whitewashing the Stars three times in succession, they added 2 more to their score, thus coming in the victors by the totals of 10 to 7, their success being well merited by fine play, both at the bat and in the field. Their out-hand was splendidly played, **Livingston** catching out six players at left field. **Williams** also caught finely behind. On the Star side **Manly's** fielding was the most noteworthy; **Beavens** also playing fine in his position, two beautiful catches marking his play. At the close of the game the contestants cheered each other in the old-fashioned amateur style, and, in fact, the game was played in a very friendly spirit throughout. The Pastimes play the Haymakers, on Monday, at Troy, and the Unions, at Tremont, on Tuesday. We give the score below:—

STAR.	1st B.	T.B.	P.O.	PASTIME.	1st B.	T.B.	P.O.
Rogers, s. s.	1	1	1	Buck, 2d b	2	5	1
Jewell, c. f.	3	4	3	Chenowith, r. f.	4	4	0
Dollard, c.	2	4	8	Bailey, c. f.	0	0	2
Clyne, r. f.	0	0	1	Williams, c.	1	1	9
Cummings, p.	1	1	1	Lucas, 1st b	1	1	8
Beavens, 2d b.	1	2	3	Southard, s. s.	1	1	0
Johnson, l. f.	0	0	0	Poplien, 3d b	0	0	0
Packer, 1st b	1	1	5	McDonald, p.	0	0	1
Manley, 3d b	1	1	5	Levingston, l. f.	1	3	6
Total	10	14	27	Total	10	15	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0—7
Pastime	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	2—10

Umpire—Mr. **Ferguson**, of the Atlantic Club. Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Death of Assistant Alderman Rogers.

Assistant Alderman **Henry Rogers** died at his residence in Christopher-street at 1½ A. M. yesterday. He had been ill for some weeks past, but the immediate cause of his death was exhaustion from excessive heat. Mr. **Rogers** was highly respected by all who knew him. Three times he was an Assemblyman from this City, and twice a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. He was also a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and was formerly an active worker in the old Fire Department. The flags on the City Hall were yesterday half-masted in honor of his memory.

A New East-Side Catholic Church.

Rev. Dr. **Starrs**, Vicar-General of this Archdiocese, will lay the corner-stone of the new Church of St. Rose of Lima, at 5½ P. M. today. The new edifice is to be erected in Cannon-street, between Broome and Rivington. It will have a frontage on Cannon-street of 68 feet, will be 125 feet in depth, and 85 feet high from the street level to the peak of the gable. Its capacity will be suited to accommodate 1,800 persons seated. The basement walls are to be of stone, the side walls of brick, the front of Philadelphia pressed brick, with Ohio sandstone facings and tracery. The land upon which the building is to be located is a square of 125 feet, and cost the parish $37,000, although its real worth is $3,000 in excess of this sum. The total cost of the building, it is estimated, will reach about $100,000.

Wonderful Speed.

Mr. **Robert Bonner** drove his horse *Dexter* to the half-mile pole on the Fleetwood Course yesterday afternoon in 1:06¾ to a road-wagon. The time was taken by Mr. **Shepard Knapp**, Jr., and other gentlemen. Mr. **D. Walton** made it 1:07, while other watches called 1:06½.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Two hundred Germans who have not yet served their times out in the Prussian Army, and still owe allegiance to King **William**, sailed yesterday in the English steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow, whence they will take their chances of getting into a Prussian port. The passage money was paid in most cases by the passengers.

The following dispatch was received in this City from Washington, yesterday: "To Messrs. **Winslow, Lanier & Co.** No tax to be be withheld for coupons of railroad bonds falling due on the 1st of August next."

The following prominent persons were among the departures by the Inman line steamer *City of Paris*, yesterday: Dr. Hefferman, Deputy Inspector General, British Army, Mediterranean Department; Hon. William J. Ward, Her Majesty's Legation, Washington; Mr. Potgetier, Her Majesty's Service; Rev. Wm. A. Nolan, Philadelphia; Rev. Father Bugse, Detroit.

The following are the arrests for the past week: Saturday, July 23, 382; Sunday, July 24, 247; Monday, July 25, 302; Tuesday, July 26, 243; Wednesday, July 28, 239; Friday, July 29, 269; Total, 1,956.

The Register of Records furnishes the following vital statistics for the past week; Still births, 41; births, 219; marriages, 88; deaths, 947, exclusive of public institutions.

BROOKLYN.

Late on Friday afternoon a German lady committed suicide by jumping from one of the Grand-street ferry-boats into the East River. Nothing about her is definitely known.

John Grumley, an Irish laborer, was committed, yesterday, by Justice **Walsh**, to await the action of the Grand Jury, for robbing a number of his fellow boarders at No. 202 John-street.

Mr. **Horace Holt**, Property Clerk of the Police Department, rendered his report for the last three months yesterday morning, by which it appears that during that term $14,361 29 worth of stolen property has been recovered and returned to the owners.

James Hartigan, of No. 333 Sackett-street, was arrested yesterday morning for stabbing his wife in the arm, while under the influence of liquor.

Michael and **Catharine Daily**, husband and wife, were charged before Justice **Delmar**, yesterday morning, with attempting to murder **Richard Hayes**, of No. 35 Butler-street. It appears that Mrs. **Hayes** and Mrs. **Daily** had quarreled and fought about something, the latter getting the worst of it, determined to be revenged, she procured a knife and carried it about her for several days, till finally, yesterday, she and her husband being under the influence of liquor they attacked Mr. **Hayes**, and succeeded, before being overpowered, in inflicting a severe wound on him behind the ear. The were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A male child, about two weeks old, was found abandoned, yesterday, in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Sixty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five of the new street-numbers have been given out.

LONG ISLAND.

In 1865 the total population of the town of Islip was 4,243; in 1870, 4,592—a gain of 349 in five years, or about 8 per cent gain. Number of foreigners, 893. Within the town there are five fish-oil and guano factories, which consumed during the year 22,500,000 fish, extracting 69,500 gallons of oil and manufacturing 2,250 tons of guano. Five hundred and seventy-five cords of wood were used in the operation.

A Union brush meeting will be held at **Trom's** meadow, Newtown, on the 12th of August, and continue for one week. Rev. **John Seamen** is minister in charge, assisted by Revs. **Hawkins, Anderson, Tripp** and **Mathew Seamen**. Messrs. **Henry Mitchell** and **Thomas** and **Wm. Johnson** constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

On account of the erection and putting into position the new iron bridge over Flushing Creek for the railroad, navigation up the creek will be suspended for two weeks, commencing Monday.

Right Rev. Bishop **Littlejohn** visits the church at Setauket today, and administers the right of confirmation.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. **Lillie**, residing with his family on St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton, left his home about ten days ago, and has not since been seen. Previous to his leaving he wrote a letter to his sister, stating that he was tired of life and intended to put an end to his existence, which, it is feared, he has done.

The body of an unknown man, much decomposed, was found on the beach near New-Dorp, yesterday morning. He was dressed only in a pair of plaid pants, and had the figure of an anchor stamped upon his right arm, with ink. He was five feet five inches high. Coroner **Connor** held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was ren-dered.

Workmen are now engaged in tearing down the old Church of the Ascension, at Clifton, which was built sixty-two years ago. A large and expensive church will be built on the site.

A Mrs. **Burke** and her infant daughter accidentally fell from the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*, yesterday, and would have been drowned was it not for the timely aid of a deck-hand named **Holton**, who jumped in and saved them. This is the fourth person within a month that **Holton** has saved from drowning.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. **Augustus Hilliker**, a farmer, residing in the neighborhood of Tuckahoe, was kicked by a horse on Wednesday of last week, and so severely injured that he died on Friday last from the effects.

NEW-JERSEY.

Burglars entered the house of Mr. **Phillips**, of Bayonne, Friday night, and carried off three double-barreled guns, one Hooker gun, a nice cloak, coat, and silk dress, all worth in the vicinity of $500.

About a year ago a young man named **Perry** became acquainted with a Mrs. **Strader**, the young wife of a merchant whose business called him much of the time to the West. The acquaintance commenced during the absence of Mr. **Strader**. **Perry** being good-looking, and of the class known as "lady-killers," acquired considerable influence over Mrs. **Strader**, and induced her to accompany him on a trip to Pennsylvania. The funds running low, he induced her to give him a diamond ring worth $900, which had been given her by her husband. **Perry** pawned the ring for about $400, part of which he gave Mrs. S. and part he lost at faro. They returned to Trenton before Mr. S. returned from the West, and **Perry** left. Mrs. S. repenting, told her husband the circumstances of the ring, and he, procuring a requisition, came on to Newark for **Perry**. **Perry** had lately been arrested on a charge of larceny, but yesterday morning was discharged for lack of evidence. Just as he was leaving the Court, he was taken in charge on the requisition from Gov. **Geary**, and was soon on his way to Pennsylvania. The first arrest was only a blind to keep him in custody until he could be arrested on the requisition.

Yesterday Sheriff **Teed**, of Newark, impaneled a jury to assess damages in the case of **George Hastings** against **Joseph Fairchild**, for false imprisonment. The particulars of the affair are that about a year since **Hastings** was arrested on complaint of **Joseph Fairchild** and **William Dudley**, who accused him of larceny. He was, however, acquitted on trial, and immediately commenced a suit against his accusers for false imprisonment. **Fairchild** failing to oppose the suit, the jury awarded **Hastings** $800 damages. The case against **Dudley** is still pending.

William Miles, a boy about sixteen years of age, fell through the floor of the second story of his uncle's barn, in Newark, night before last, and fell upon the brand sheath knife, fixed edge upwards in a straw-cutter on the lower floor. The boy's leg was nearly half severed—arteries, nerves and tendons being cut, and before he could be properly attended to he nearly died from loss of blood. He now, however, is considered out of danger.

The large steam saw-mill of Messrs. **J. C. & D. Taylor & Co.**, located at Morrisville, Penn., opposite Trenton, was totally consumed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000; insured for $4,000 in the Bucks County Contributorship Company. The origin of the fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Joseph Fairchild and **Wm. Dudley** were sued recently for libel by **George Hastings**, in Newark. The libel consisted in falsely causing the arrest of **Hastings** a year ago for larceny. The jury gave a verdict for **Hastings** for $800.

Francis Murray's liquor saloon, No. 17 Morris-street, was entered by burglars Friday night, and robbed of money, cigars and liquors to the value of $30. There is no clue to the burglars in either case.

THE CIVIL EXPENSES.

Appropriations Made by Congress—New-York and Other Post-Offices, Branch Mints, Navy-Yards, Coast Survey, &c.—The Provisions Annexed.

Washington, July 30.—The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1871, contains the following items:

The New-York Post-office.

For continuing the construction of the building for Post-office and Court-house in New-York City, $500,000, subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April 20, 1870; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building, in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions in said act contained; and the proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction of said building, contained in the act of April 20, 1870, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to adopt, as a part of the contract therein provided for, any contracts in reference to said building approved by him before said April 20: *Provided*, That the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected. *And provided further*, That hereafter, before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced, plans and full estimates therefor shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior, and the cost of the building shall not exceed the amount of said estimate.

Philadelphia Court-house.

The repairs and alterations of the Court-house in Philadelphia, Penn., $15,000.

Boston Post-office.

For continuing the work on the Post-office and Sub-treasury building in Boston, Mass., $250,000, subject to all the conditions limiting this appropriation in the act of April 20, 1870; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the completion of said building in advance of the appropriation of moneys sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the conditions in said act contained; and the proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction contained in the act of April 25, 1870, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, to adopt a part of the contracts therein provided for in any contracts in reference to said building, approved by him before said April 20. *Provided*, That the limitation of cost therein is not thereby affected.

New-York Barge Office.

For Barge Office at New-York, $100,000.

Dalles City Branch Mint.

For enclosing and putting in safe condition the building for Branch Mint in Dalles City, Oregon, $10,000.

San Francisco Branch Mint.

For continuing the work on the Branch Mint building in San Francisco, Cal., $500,000. *Provided*, That the total cost of the building, exclusive of the sum paid for the site thereof, shall not exceed $1,500,000. *And provided further*, That it shall be lawful, until after the completion and occupation of said Branch Mint building, to exchange at any mint or branch mint of the United States, unrefined or unparted bullion, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it can be done with advantage to the Government. *Provided*, That the weight, fineness and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall be determined by the mint assay. *And provided further*, That the authority hereby given shall not be construed so as to interfere with the rights and privileges now or heretofore enjoyed by depositors of bullion at said mint.

The Navy-yards.

For the necessary repairs and improvements of the following Navy-yards: At the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., for the necessary repairs of all kinds, $50,000; at the Navy-yard at Boston, for repairs of buildings, and repairs of all kinds, $100,000; at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, for repairs of all kinds, $25,000; at the Navy-yard at Washington, for repairs of all kinds, $50,000; at the Navy-yard at Norfolk, for preservation of the yard, and the necessary repairs of all kinds, $30,000; at the Navy-yard at Pensacola, for the preservation of the yard, and the necessary repairs of all kinds, $30,000; at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, for completing foundry and boiler establishment, $50,000; for saw-mill machinery, $20,000; for machinery for house-joiners' shop, $5,000, and for repairs of all kinds, $50,000; at the Naval station at Sackett's Harbor, for repairs, and the general care of the public property, $1,000; at the Naval station at Mound City, Ill., for necessary repairs of all kinds, $3,000.

Coast Surveys, &c.

For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers, and men of the navy employed in the work, $391,000; for continuing the survey of the Pacific coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, $200,000; for pay and rations of engineers for the steamers used in the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, $5,000; for continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of coast survey, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the Government Printing Office, $2,000; for repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the coast survey, $45,000.

The Delaware Breakwater.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to construct a good and substantial pier of stone or iron in the Delaware Bay, at or near Lewes, in Sussex County, in the State of Delaware, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. It may and shall be lawful for the President, Directors and Company of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in the State of Delaware, to extend their railroad upon and over said pier, and freely to use said pier in connection with their said road, subject to such regulations and charges for maintenance and repairs as the Secretary of War may adopt.

The Boston Poisoning Case—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Boston Post, July 30.

The jury summoned by Coroner **Moore** to investigate the causes which led to the death of the little girl **Mary J. Bangs**, at her parents' residence, No. 21 Stillman-street, on the 18th inst., resumed their inquiries yesterday afternoon, in the office of the Coroner, on Hanover-street.

Robert E. Parker was called, and testified that he did not sell to a son of Mrs. **Bangs** any tincture of rhubarb or any other medicine, and had never seen the boy until he was brought into the store by a Mr. **Mulcahy**, about eight o'clock on Monday evening, the 18th inst.; witness stated that he was a clerk in the apothecary-store kept by **Eli Thayer**, on the corner of Salem and Richmond streets, and has been employed in the business during the past five years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the dispensing of medicine in all its forms; the witness said that about seven o'clock on Monday evening he sold two cents worth of tincture of rhubarb to a little girl about nine years of age, and that the first he knew of the matter was by Mr. **Mulcahy** coming into the store and stating that there had been a serious mistake made by selling the wrong medicine; witness asked him how, when he said by giving poison instead of tincture of rhubarb; **Mulcahy** then asked witness if he had sold any that morning, when **Parker** replied that he had sold about an ounce to a little girl; **Mulcahy** said, "No, not to a little girl, but to a boy;" witness replied that he had not sold any to a boy on that day; witness then stated that **Mulcahy** went home and returned with a boy, and when they entered the store **Mulcahy** asked him whom he purchased the medicine from, when the boy pointed to a Mr. **McGonagle**, who was standing near the prescription desk.

The jury then returned the following verdict: That said **Mary Jane Bangs** came to her death at house No. 21 Stillman-street, Boston, on the evening of July 18, 1870, from the effects of some vegetable poison, accidentally administered for sweet tincture of rhubarb, obtained at some place to the jury unknown.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, July 30.—Lieut. David C. Woodrow and P. F. Harrington; Midshipmen J. D. Keiter, George A. Calhoun, W. P. Ray, Haile C. Nye, W. F. Wright, Edward M. Hughes, Charles E. Freeland, William P. Conway, George W. Holman and Thomas C. Spencer, and Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law have been ordered to the *California*. Master H. G. O. Colby has been ordered to the schooner *America*. Capt. Thomas G. Corbin has been detached from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *California*. Lieut.-Commander Charles S. C. Calton, Lieuts. Charles H. Black and J. K. P. Ragsdale have been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *California*. Surgeon Edwin S. Mathews has been detached from the naval rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 30—9 A. M.

Places.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W	Cloudy	74
Halifax	S	Overcast	69
Portland	S. W	Clear	70
Boston	N. W	Clear	72
New-York	N. W	Clear	73
Philadelphia	N	Clear	73
Wilmington	N. W	Clear	78
Washington	N. W	Clear	70
Fortress Monroe	N. E	Rainy	74
Richmond	N	Cloudy	71
Charleston	N. W	Clear	83
Savannah	S	Clear	88
Augusta	W	Clear	80
Buffalo	S. E	Clear	70
Chicago	S. W	Clear	63
Louisville	N. E	Clear	69
Mobile	N. W	Cloudy	99
New-Orleans	N	Cloudy	82
Key West	E	Cloudy	85
Havana	E	Clear	81

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 30—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Louisa Osborne, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Mary Willington, Mrs. L. Levy and child, Mr. Morse, wife and daughter, N. C. Cortland, Adolph Phillip, J. Ruppree, Mr. Lillis, J. Simpson, Pierre Humbert, William Wilson, Leon Lefevre, Arthur Squire, E. Blanc, Dr. Hefferman, M. Potyleber, Gen. Thos. J. Bartholu, John Clementson, Capt. Wm. J. Ward, R. N., Mr. Mon and wife, H. L. Boyle and child, H. W. Derby and wife, Wm. Hackfeld, C. Willard and wife, W. Penoit, Mr. Ballentine, J. H. Snyder, William A. McAdams, J. Anderson, James Sugden and wife, Geo. McCaffray, Geo. C. Zelu and wife, Theodore Tanner, Adolph Grossman, Francisco Ossolius, wife and child, G. Sandrie and wife, Elizabeth Forargue, E. Forargue, Rev. William A. Nolan, Rev. Father Bensye, W. P. O'Neil, Mr. Hammond, Alex. Von Getzkow, Mrs. A. Meyer, Adolph Judkienitz, W. J. Kerr and wife, J. S. Weinberger, Wm. Bracker, Geo. Maitland, J. Rolph, B. Jacques, E. J. Hopwood, A. Martinez, Hon. Wm. J. Ward and servant, F. F. Dufais, John Fitzpatrick, John Hodges, John Milligan.

JULY 30—*In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. Manirie, B. F. Manirie, Edward Seymour, Mrs. Edward Seymour, Mr. Dohnr, J. G. Doubleday, Chas. Laurie, J. O. Hope, Master Summers, Thos. Kelly, Miss H. Naylor, Mrs. Clemens, R. Suydenham, Mr. Suskind, Mrs. M. A. Crotty, Miss L. E. Crotty, Master F. C. Crotty, Geo. W. Rayner, S. L. Beemer, Miss S. A. Flynn, Master B. F. Manierre, Master C. L. Manierre, Mrs. A. Ezekiel, child and infant, Mr. Galligan, James Buckland, Mrs. James Buckland and infant, George Tegg, Mrs. George Tegg, Miss M. E. Crotty, Wm. Term, E. L. Fletcher, I. Lawn, Mrs. I. Lawn, H. Kelsey, P. Dempsey, Alex. Innes, D. M. Innes, Rev. John Logie, Mrs. L. Puhley,

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Major George Anderson, C. W. Brown, Mrs. Mary Barker and 2 children, F. Schaller, G. F. Mills, H. R. Christian, N. B. Saddler, L. L. Graybill, C. Epping, F. D. Whiting, S. Whinch, J. H. Prescott, J. W. Young, Robert H. Carver, E. Ketcham, Martin Tufts, Robert Perry, James Fitzhenry, William Garvin, Mr. Denning, Mr. Maxwell, J. Butler, T. T. Moore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4:55	Sun sets	7:17	Moon sets	9:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10:05	Gov. Island	10:54	Hell Gate	12:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 30.

Cleared.

Steamers San Jacinto, Adkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Beverly, Peirce, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Donau, Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Merchants' Steam-ship Co.; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Virginia, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newberne, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ships Guttenberg, Braren, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Daniel Webster, Brown, Havre, E. E. Morgan & Co.; Ladoga, Wiley, St. Petersburg, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Barks Cienfuegos, Allen, Little Glace Bay, Ponvert & Co.; Frederick Aalle, (N.G.,) Haack, Stettin, Wendt, Tetens & Brockmann; T. R. Paltillo, Cruise, Liverpool, Geo. R. Phillips & Co.; Armenia, Harding, Smyrna, Thos. P. Hodges; J. & R. Walsh, (Br.,) Herbert, Cork for orders, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brigs Abbie C. Titcomb, Hall, Gibraltar for orders, Moss & Ward; Anne Seymour, Cooper, Hamilton, Ber., Jones & Lough; A. P. L. Landry, St. John, N.F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Anita Owen, Pettingill, Cronstadt, Thompson & Hunter; Christian IX., (Dan.,) Leneue, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Anglia, Brown, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; Nellie Clifford, Littlepeel, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Centura, Morgyean, Pernambuco, J. C. McArthur.

Schrs. Fairlee (Br), Abernethy, Cork or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Julia A. Rider, Johnson, Indianola, Texas, Evans & Co.; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Laguayra, J. W. Elwell & Co.; E. & L. Cowdrey, Price, Georgetown, D. C., Overton & Hawkins: Ann Amelia Bush, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Clara Woodburn; Russell, Brazos, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Budd; Wm. O. Irish, Rathburn, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght: Petronella, Emery, Kingston, Ja., J. Leaycraft; Aurora Borealis, Hamm, St. John, N. B., P. Stevens & Son; Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Ship Tewksbury, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Fowler, Manila 126 ds., with sugar, hemp, &c., to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Anjier April 17th; May 11, lat. 22 16 S., lon. 87 40 E., spoke ship Cyclone, Padang, for Boston, 31 ds. out; 14, lat. 24 00 S., lon. 51 30 E., bark Arica, (Br.,) Mauritius, for London; 25th, lat. 33, lon. 30 20 E., ship Hotspur, (Br.,) Madras, for London, 52 ds. out; 26th, lat. 33 25 S., lon. 29 50 E., ship Westminster, (Br.,) Bombay, for Liverpool, 41 ds.; 28th, lat. 33 50 S., lon., 27 10 E., ship Aragowan, (Br.,) Bombay, for Liverpool 46 ds.; 30th, lat. 35 12 S., lon. 25 30 E., ship Naomi, (Br.,) Akyab, for Rotterdam, 64 ds.; same date, &c., bark Concordia, (Swed.,) do. for Falmouth. June 8, lat. 28 S., lon. 20 40 E., ship Southern Empire, Calcutta for New-York, 72 ds.; 7th, passed Cape Good Hope; same date, lat. 35 40 S., lon. 20 E., ship Helen Barnes, (Br.,) Rangon for Liverpool, 43 ds.; 6th, lat. 36 00 S., lon. 20 30 E., ship Daniel Barritt, (Br.,) clg. for Queenstown; 18th, lat. 19 S., lon. 2 00 W., bark Mary Ann, (Br.,) Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., for London. Crossed the Equator 3d, in lon. 28 30. Had moderate weather entire passage.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Linda, Abbott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Scoby, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar, &c., and 8 passengers to P. Hanford & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Henrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Einertsen, Glasgow 53 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. 2d inst., lat 49, lon. 41 in a strong S. W. wind, carried away foretopmast head.

Bark Young Turk, Nickerson, Boston in ballast to Russell & Howell.

Bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses, sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hammond, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar, &c., and 5 passengers to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Brig Assistant, (Norw.,) Meling, Parnahiba, via Cayenne 29 ds., with hides, &c., and 1 passenger to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Blanchley, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Dirigo, Cole, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Brig Sea Foam, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chishand, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had light, variable winds; been three days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Annie R. Storer, Benner, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Star of the East, (of London,) Collings, Turk's Island 11 ds, with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. Maud Webster, Wentworth, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Adelaide, Hutchings, Ellsworth, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. P. Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Blake, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with 160 tons of plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Wm. A. Morrill, Keen, Rondout, for Edgartown.

Schr. Franklin, Brewer, Frankport, with stone to Hager & Jones.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Keene, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alligator, Batchelder, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Malabar, McCarty, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Presto, Drew, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Arnsbury, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Richard Peterson, English, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. John Griffith, Holmes, Bangor, with lumber to C. J. Peters.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Branscomb, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Vessey, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Pettingill.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Coleman, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Jessie, Bray, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Sleight, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josephine, Prow, Millbridge 12 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Annie E. Safford, Powell, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Mills, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Bernipia, Hardy, Kennebec, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. May-Day, Adams, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Bunker, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Loon, Hodgsen, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Tibbets, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. A. T. Stewart, Wilburt, Troy, for Providence.

Schr. Racer, (Br.,) Down, New-Haven.

Schr. Midnight, Hopkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Gardner, Rowley, New-Haven.

Schr. E. P. Anderson, Brewer, Hartford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Hazie, Wareham.

Schr. Saxon, Hash, Fall River.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Danl. Russell, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ida May, Drisko, Middletown.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Rich, Cape Ann.

Schr. Hesperus, Conory, Cape Ann.

Schr. Anthony Burten, Johnson, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. Mathews, Lunt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sch. A. Taylor, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Hale, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Paris and France, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Virginia, for Galveston via Key West; Mariposa and Crescent City, for New-Orleans; San Francisco, for Bermuda; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern, N. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from New-York; brig B. H. Steenken, from Marseilles; schr. A. H. Brown, from St. Marc.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Arr. steam-ship Ashland, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 30.—Arr. schr. Valeria, from Sagua, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 30.—Sld. schr. Valeria, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 28.—Arr. schrs. Frolic, from Boston; Robert J. Leonard, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. B., for orders.

Sld. schr. True Blue, (Br.)

Friday, 29.—Arr. Schrs. Porto Rico and Telegraph, Bangor, New-York; Julia Maria, Providence, Calais.

LEWES, Del. July 30.—The steamer Granite State, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The brig Helena reports a heavy shock of earthquake on the 12th of May in lat. 40 46, lon. 96 40.

Arr., ship Acaelo, fm. Liverpool; Helena, fm. San Jose de Guatemala.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30.—Cld. steamers Regulator, for Boston; Mary Sanford, for Philadelphia; Lucille, for Baltimore; El Cid, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Attialaska, (of Halifax,) fm. Trinidad de Cuba, and schr. Unexpected, (Br.,) fm. St. John, N. B., which arr. 29th, are consigned to J. A. Horsey, not as before reported.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, July 30.—The schr. S. H. Woodbury, (of Bangor,) fm. Elizabethport, with coal for Boston, was run into and sunk on the 29th inst., near Cross Rip Light, in thick weather. The crew were saved and brought to this port.

Spoken.

July 29, off Barnegat, ship Stadaconia, (Br.,) Cassidy, from Londonderry, for Philadelphia.

Brig Ida L. Ray, from Boston, for Washington, by pilot-boat Jane No. 1.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 30.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of
VENEERS AND FANCY WOOD
For the trade and Export.
HUNGARIAN ASH,
FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT,
AMBOINE, TUYA and TULIP-WOOD,
MAHOGANY, ROSE-WOOD, SATIN-WOOD,
BIRDSEYE and CURLED MAPLE,
BLACK-WALNUT, ASH and MAPLE BURLS,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT and ASH CROTCHES,
SPANISH CEDAR in the log and boards for Cigar boxes. Veneers cut to order and size.
All orders promptly executed.
Nos. 170 and 172 CENTRE-ST., New-York.
Factory, No. 291 Monroe-st., No. 38 Madison-st.

LIVE FOR EVER.

BALM OF LIFE.

This, THE GREATEST CHEMICAL DISCOVERY OF THIS AGE, and the result of long-continued and tedious experiment, is destined very soon to become of immense importance and benefit to humanity. It is a solvent of all the principal mineral bases, giving as a resultant a clear, colorless solution, which will never precipitate or evaporate its strength.

The BALM OF LIFE is a combination of six chemical elements, forming a sure, safe, and pleasant cure for all DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE, whether parasitic, herpetic, scrofulous or inflammatory in character. It is a useful and pleasant toilet article, removing dandruff and crust from the scalp, preventing the hair from falling out and causing new growth.

Prescribed externally or internally it is a powerful therapeutic agent in the treatment of diseases of a malignant character, and for catarrh, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhea, and cholera infantum it exhibits a marvelously curative power, which will commend itself most favorably to the whole medical fraternity.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT for the sale of the BALM OF LIFE has been established at No. 663 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st., where the public, both well and ill, are cordially invited to call and examine the numerous evidences of its marvellous merits.